

'Playing With Fire'

Qadhafi Gives Sadat Warning
On Sending Troops to Border

PARIS, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi said in an interview published today by *Le Monde* that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is "playing with fire" by sending troop reinforcements to the Libyan border.

In the latest exchange between the Arab neighbors, Col. Qadhafi said, "I do not know yet whether he is bluffing or not. Whatever the case, he is playing with fire. The conquest of Libya is not an easy enterprise."

"The Italians tried to invade our country in 1911, thinking they could take us over in 20 hours. They spent 20 years fighting a fierce popular resistance. Today our people are defending not only their country but also a revolution that brought them dignity and a good life."

"The Egyptian chief of state continues to make hysterical statements and calls me a madman while I have always treated him with the utmost courtesy. He persists in concentrating his troops at the Libyan border although I repeatedly and tirelessly have told him I am willing to speak with him without any military or psychological constraint," Col. Qadhafi said.

Mr. Sadat two weeks ago charged that Libya was training mercenaries to invade the Sudan, Tunisia, Chad, and Egypt but that this time Col. Qadhafi "will not escape from me."

Col. Qadhafi told *Le Monde* that "it is clear that the behavior and the declarations of Sadat are those of a madman. Nothing justifies his warmongering, except, perhaps, the critical situation he faces in his country."

Speaking of possible military aid from abroad, Col. Qadhafi said, "We naturally have the solidarity of Algeria. It will not necessarily take the form of military aid."

aid. We dispose of a tremendous credit with the Arab masses from the Atlantic to the Gulf, whose interests and aspirations we represent. That is what counts in the end."

He dismissed any possibility that Egypt could organize a coup against him. "Overthrow the regime? What regime? In Libya the power is in the hands of the people."

As to rumors of a coup attempt Aug. 19, he said, "It was simply practice in preparation for the military parade to be held in Tripoli Sept. 1."

On the issue of terrorism Col. Qadhafi said, "Terrorism is any act directed against innocent civilians, who have nothing to do with the cause that is defended. We condemn this form of violence irrevocably whatever the motivations and the excuses of its authors."

Egyptian Refueling Banned
CAIRO, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Libya has ordered a ban on the refueling of Egyptian aircraft in Libyan cities, the newspaper *Al-Akhbar* said Tuesday.

Dail Receives
Anti-IRA Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of emergency, the government introduced two bills. One would suspend certain provisions of the Constitution to enable the police to hold a suspect for seven days instead of 48 hours, the other contained the increased penalties for subversive activities.

Mr. Cosgrave said the government's decision to declare a state of emergency was prompted by the bombing and escape at a Dublin court last month and the assassination July 31 of British Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs.

Mr. Cosgrave stressed that the proposed laws are aimed not only at the IRA, but also at Protestant terrorists from Northern Ireland who repeatedly have struck across the frontier.

He spoke of the "overspill of violence" from the North and warned that terrorism, whatever its source, has created "the most serious consequences" for Ireland.

London Rally Set

BELFAST, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The two women leaders of the growing movement for peace will extend their campaign to London today with a rally there.

Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan, both Catholics, have led three recent marches through Belfast by Catholics and Protestants demanding an end to violence. The third march last weekend brought out more than 25,000 people.

The Lockheed Bribe Scandal:
More Repercussions Emerge
Netherlands West Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

tighter control over the activities of the royal family.

While overwhelmingly rejecting left-wing calls for the criminal prosecution of the prince, parliamentary leaders demanded legislation defining far more closely the role of the royal family.

Ask Clarification

In particular, they urged the government to define which members of the royal house were subject to possible prosecution in future.

The Premier promised that a draft bill on this in preparation over the weekend would be submitted to parliament "in due time."

Japanese Press Probe

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 (AP).—Japanese prosecutors investigating Lockheed payoffs to Japanese officials have taken additional testimony from Carl Kotchian, former Lockheed Aircraft Corp. chief executive.

A source close to the Japanese probe indicated that the Japanese were seeking Mr. Kotchian's testimony on six Tokyo politicians allegedly involved in \$2 million in Lockheed payoffs in Japan to influence sales. The testimony was given in U.S. District Court here.

Greeks Open Inquiry

ATHENS, Aug. 31 (AP).—An official inquiry is under way concerning alleged payoffs by Lockheed to Greek officials, Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff-Toissas said today.

He said that data supplied by the U.S. government into the Lockheed bribery scandal prompted the investigation. Washington provided the data after repeated petitions by Greece, two trips to Washington by the secretary-general of the Justice Ministry and the signing of an accord.

Andreotti Involvement Denied

ROME, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—The Christian Democratic newspaper *Il Popolo* yesterday sharply denied allegations that Premier Giulio Andreotti might be implicated in the Lockheed bribery scandal. The allegations were made by the left-wing magazine *Espresso*.



Bobbies move in on rioters in the Notting Hill section, London, during Monday melee.

Injured Toll Is 450 in London Riot

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP).—Scotland Yard's top policeman today urged militant black youths to "cool it" after a night of rioting at a West Indian carnival left more than 450 persons injured, shops, houses and restaurants looted or damaged and 69 persons under arrest.

The outbreak in London's Notting Hill area, heavily populated by West Indian immigrants, was the city's worst violence with racial overtones in many years. Community leaders feared it would exacerbate relations between the almost exclusively white police force and London's non-white immigrants.

"I have a message to everyone involved. It is: cool it," Metropolitan Police Commissioner Sir Robert Mark told a news conference. "It may seem melodramatic to say this, but when temperatures rise and bricks begin to fly, it is easy for someone to lose his life."

The violence broke out in the closing hours of a three-day carnival staged annually for the last decade by West Indians in Notting Hill. The festival, with many participants in West Indian costumes, features steel bands, reggae music and street dancing.

Arrest of a Pickpocket

Sir Robert said about 150,000 revelers and about 1,600 policemen were in the racially mixed neighborhood in West London, when the trouble erupted over a scuffle between police and black youths. Scotland Yard said officers were attacked by the youths, who tried to free an arrested pickpocket on a crowded street.

"Almost all the trouble came from young people—youths and girls between the ages of 14 and 19," Sir Robert said, "and it was definitely discernible that they were using this occasion to rob other people taking part in the festival."

Scotland Yard said 60 persons—80 of them nonwhite—were arrested and face a total of 75 charges, including robbery, pos-

session of offensive weapons, theft, threatening behavior and assault and obstruction. Fifteen of them are juveniles, a spokesman said.

Notting Hill was the scene of racial violence in August, 1968. In a trial stemming from those disturbances, nine white youths who called themselves "nigger hunters" were each sentenced to four years' imprisonment for looting the area in cars and beating up nonwhites.

Police Vs. Hoodlums

Last night's violence was seen more as a confrontation between police and hoodlums. But the outbreak inevitably had racial overtones because many black youths view the London police as representatives of the white establishment. Despite recruitment drives for more nonwhite policemen, the metropolitan police have only 52 nonwhites in a force of about 23,000.

Sir Robert said 325 policemen and 131 civilians were hurt in the disturbances. He said the three most serious police casualties were a sergeant who had 30 stitches after a knife or razor attack, a constable who had five stitches in a head wound and another officer who was knifed in the groin while helping a black woman who was being robbed by a black man.

Differences in Medical Care

Revealed in U.S., U.K. Study

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP).—British doctors are far more likely to make house calls than their U.S. counterparts, and a higher percentage of their patients are sick.

Doctors in Britain also take greater care in obtaining complete medical histories from their patients. But they give fewer complete physical examinations than U.S. doctors, who are more likely to hospitalize patients and order extensive laboratory tests.

These differences show up in a comparison of medical practices in Britain and the United States published in a recent issue of the *British Medical Journal*.

The study shows that U.S. and British patients expect different types of medical care and that the American way, with its emphasis on detailed examinations and hospitalization, is more expensive.

The survey, which offered no conclusions on which system better serves the patient, pointed out major shortcomings in both countries—including the possible overuse of laboratory tests in the United States and the lack of complete physical examinations in Britain.

'Somber' Conclusions

The rather somber conclusions that must be drawn from this survey are that neither group of doctors can be particularly happy with the results, said the team of British and U.S. general practitioners who made the comparison.

Two British GPs—Dr. Geoffrey Marsh and Dr. John Whewell—and Dr. Robert Wallace of the University of Iowa's department of preventive medicine recruited 28 doctors from northeast England and 25 from Iowa to go over 100 of their patients' records each and analyze how they were treated. In all, medical records from 2,468 U.S. and 2,744 British patients were compared.

In England, almost one in five patients were seen in their homes—a practice the study showed has fallen out of favor in the United States, where doctors saw less than one patient in 100 at home. Most of the English house calls were to see children under 5 and the elderly: 83 per cent of patients older than 80 were seen at home.

In Iowa, 15 per cent of the patients seen by doctors were listed as well compared to 3.9 per cent of the English patients. Among Americans, most of the visits to doctors by "well patients" were for routine physicals or baby check-ups.

Conventional Wisdom

"In Britain," the authors wrote, "society's traditional and conventional wisdom is that 'if you feel well, you are well.'"

A patient who went to a British doctor was more likely to have a medical history taken. But one patient in eight received no physical examination, compared to one patient in 50 in Iowa. Consultations lasted longer in Iowa for both well and sick patients.

"Indeed," the study said, "in

The rioters looted a grocery shop, a supermarket, a liquor shop and two clothing stores. Police said they also damaged 31 shops, offices, restaurants, telephone booths and public toilets. Today many shopkeepers were repairing plate-glass windows broken during the riot.

Tourist Area

The Notting Hill area is known to many foreign tourists who have visited its Portobello Road street market, which is open on Saturdays. It attracts many street musicians called "buskers" who pass the hat among the crowds.

Two Laborite members of Parliament today urged a government inquiry into the disturbances and their causes.

Millyd Harrington, deputy leader of the Greater London Council, the capital's governing body, said after visiting Notting Hill, "The riots have come as no surprise to those of us who have been advocating more co-ordinated programs for London's inner-city flash points."

"We have learned a great deal about incipient danger and eruptions in ghettos. Some of the stark causes behind yesterday's deplorable events are high unemployment, bad housing and a degree of complacency about areas of deprivation."

Defendants Had Been Charged

with challenging the Constitution that Mr. Park had rewritten in 1971 to grant himself almost unlimited powers. They had been accused also of violating a 1975 presidential decree banning all criticism of the regime, including criticism of the decree itself.

The defendants, almost all educated in the United States or Britain, were convicted for publicly espousing democratic ideals. It is unclear how far Washington has gone to try to persuade Mr. Park, an aloof former army officer, that the United States still considers these ideals important.

The U.S. Embassy in Seoul sent two Korean employees to attend the trial sessions but not an American diplomat. An embassy spokesman declined to say whether the embassy had officially expressed to the Park government any criticism of the trial or the sentences.

Discussing U.S. policy in Korea in congressional testimony last March, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said: "The Korean human rights situation is an important element in our policy considerations. We have strongly made known our views to the Korean government."

But he went on, "at the same

News Analysis
The U.S. Dilemma in South Korea

By Fox Butterfield

SEOUL, Aug. 31 (NYT).—As a judge read out guilty verdicts Saturday in the trial of 18 prominent South Koreans charged with anti-government activities, his courtroom was shaken by a sonic boom.

It apparently had been caused by a U.S.—or American-supplied—jet fighter "lane on patrol near the Demilitarized Zone, 30 miles away." To some in the packed courtroom, it was an ironic reminder that U.S. efforts to preserve peace in Korea have involved continued support of the repressive government of President Park Chung Hee.

For U.S. officials here, the situation presents a dilemma.

Two weeks ago, two U.S. Army officers were beaten to death by North Korean guards at the Panmunjom truce site in the Demilitarized Zone, after a dispute over the training of a tree that the Americans said blocked their view of a forward U.S. observation post.

In response, the Ford administration reinforced the U.S. military presence here with two squadrons of jet fighters and sent a Navy task force, led by the aircraft carrier *Midway*, to Korean waters.

Resolution Seen

That crisis now seems well on its way to being resolved, with Washington reportedly prepared to agree to a North Korean plan to divide the joint security area at Panmunjom and to separate UN Command and Communist guards. In theory, this should prevent clashes.

But on Saturday, the other side of the dilemma came to the fore again. At the end of South Korea's most important political trial, 18 respected intellectuals, including church and political leaders, were sentenced to prison for terms ranging from two to eight years.

Among them were former President Yun Po Sun; Kim Dae Jung, an opposition politician who was defeated by Mr. Park in the 1971 presidential election; Han Sun Sun, a noted Quaker leader, and the country's first woman lawyer, Lee The Young. Five Roman Catholic priests and seven Protestant ministers were also convicted.

The defendants had been charged with challenging the Constitution that Mr. Park had rewritten in 1971 to grant himself almost unlimited powers. They had been accused also of violating a 1975 presidential decree banning all criticism of the regime, including criticism of the decree itself.

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But he went on, "at the same

time, we cannot lose sight of our basic concerns over the security situation on the Korean peninsula."

When the two U.S. Army officers were killed by the North Korean guards, the Ford administration took the initiative in responding with military movements and reportedly informed Mr. Park of its actions only after the decision had been made in Washington. Then a sudden decision by the State Department to reverse its rejection of a message of regret from President Kim Il Sung of North Korea caught Seoul by surprise.

'Respect Our Rights'

"If the United States can tell Park what to do at Panmunjom," a Korean Catholic priest said the other day, "why can't it tell him to respect our rights a little more?"

Should the United States, as some American critics of the Park regime suggest, terminate its aid and withdraw the 41,000 U.S. servicemen remaining in South Korea as a means of putting pressure on Mr. Park to ease his rule? That, most U.S. officials and even some Korean dissidents argue, might only encourage North Korea's President Kim to undertake military action against the South.

Or should the United States, in the interest of what some U.S. diplomats contend is the greater interest of preserving peace and human lives, go along with Mr. Park and continue its military presence and aid? For the coming fiscal year, the Ford administration has requested \$3.3 billion in military grants to South Korea and \$370 million for loans for the Koreans to purchase U.S. arms.

Whichever course Washington chooses, the cost of continued U.S.

involvement here is constantly borne home by events.

Ford Voices Concern

Washington, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—President Ford, expressing U.S. concern about human rights in South Korea, sent a note yesterday to South Korean Ambassador Pyong Chom Hahn. State Department spokesman Fred Brown said today.

He described the note as a "communication of concern" and not a protest. He declined to give details.

The note was required under the foreign-aid bill passed last month by Congress, which said that it "views with disturbance the erosion of important civil liberties" in South Korea. The measure asked President Ford to communicate that concern to the South Korean government within 60 days.

Meeting at Panmunjom

SEOUL, Aug. 31 (AP).—Representatives of the UN Command and North Korea talked for hours and 45 minutes today in a meeting of secretaries of the Korean Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom. The discussed new security arrangements for the truce village, command spokesman said.

B-52 Flights End

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—U.S. B-52 bombers have ended 10 days of practice radar bombing runs over South Korea, flight conducted amid the tension at the slaying of the two U.S. Air officers. A Pentagon spokesman said today that the last B-52 flight returned to Guam yesterday. He did not rule out a resumption of the flights over South Korea.

U.S. Fears Nuclear Ambition
Of South Korea and Pakistan

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT).

—High-ranking administration officials, elaborating on reports that Taiwan has begun producing weapon-grade plutonium, said yesterday that they were equally concerned about the nuclear intentions of South Korea and Pakistan.

"We don't want to jump on Taiwan alone," an official said, adding that the U.S. government had received indications that all three Asian countries "have made the decision to go nuclear," that is, to manufacture their own atomic weapons.

In addition, he said, the administration has received "clear indications that at least some important people are interested in going nuclear" in Argentina, Brazil, Libya and South Africa. He said the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency currently viewed these four countries as being "in the realm of speculation" as far as their nuclear-weapon potential was concerned.

The official said, however, that it was apparent that "a psychology of retrenchment" has overcome a number of "Third World governments" because of the realization that the United States is pulling back from international security commitments.

Another United States official said the Ford administration was under no illusion that it could singlehandedly stop countries like Taiwan or Pakistan from developing nuclear weapons. "Our policy is one of containment rather than stopping what we know we cannot stop," he said.

This official noted that, as a

result of India's 1974 detonation of a nuclear device using U.S. and Canadian equipment, a nuclear-fuel supplies, the administration had "turned up antennas" on detecting future diversions of atomic material into the making of explosives devices.

As a result, he continued, the administration has been receiving a much larger flow of information from other countries on development of nuclear technology.

He pointed out that last spring the administration had success in persuading South Korea to cancel a contract for a French nuclear-fuel reprocessing plant, and had since attempted to pressure on Pakistan not to purchase an identical reprocess plant.

Reprocessing of spent uranium fuel rods into more or less pure plutonium is regarded as a step in developing an atom bomb. It takes about 13 pounds of plutonium to manufacture a small atomic weapon.

Speaking of Taiwan, the official said that the administration was "frankly concerned" there is an overreaction to indications that have surrounded a long time, as well indications from other countries that they may have made decision to go nuclear.

Accord Set
On Tax Item

(Continued from Page 2. Col.

rent tax law to allow taxpayers taking the standard deduction also claim credit for foreign tax. A taxpayer, instead of itemizing his deductions, can take a standard deduction of 16 cent of his income up to a minimum of \$2,600 (\$2,300 for six persons). The bill now being considered would raise those amounts to \$2,800 and \$2,400 respectively. Tax regulations now allow credits only to those taxpayers who itemize deductions.

Gap Is Closed

Chances for passage of the measure measure have improved markedly in the last two weeks as the conferees have dropped host of Senate-passed provisions that would have resulted in revenue loss of \$300 million in 1977 alone.

The House version would be raised \$1.5 billion in new revenue for fiscal 1977 and House has had threatened to try to kill entire measure unless the billion gap between the Senate and House versions was substantially narrowed.

So far the gap has been narrowed by nearly \$1 billion further reduction is expected before conference action on measure is completed. Congressional sources predict that final measure accepted by conferees will raise about \$1 billion in new tax revenue.

After the compromise bill approved by the conferees it goes to the House and to the Senate in mid-September. It is to become law it must be passed by both houses and signed by President Ford.

Since the conferees have eliminated most of the revenue provisions objected to by the administration and since the bill contains an extension of the rent tax cuts for individuals, President is expected to sign



Nikos Sampson and his wife leaving courthouse on Cyprus after sentencing.

Cyprus Sentences Sampson to 20 Years

NICOSIA, Aug. 31 (UPI).—A Greek Cypriot court sentenced Nikos Sampson to 20 years jail today for usurping the post of president of Cyprus after a Greek Cypriot coup toppled Archbishop Makarios in July, 1974.

Sampson, 41-year-old former secretary of the Greek Cypriot EOKA organization and now a newspaper publisher, pleaded guilty earlier in the trial to charges of "aiding in the carrying out of warlike under-

takings" and usurping the presidency.

His lawyer said there would be no appeal against the sentence. The charges against Sampson carried a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

Sampson appeared to take the 20-year sentence calmly. He smiled at the presiding judge and said "Thank you, Mr. President." He then embraced his wife, mother and other relatives who attended the final

session of the trial, which opened last month.

As a young man in the 1960s, Sampson was known as one of the most ruthless of the EOKA guerrillas who fought against British troops in the struggle preceding the independence of the former British crown colony in 1960.

Later he became a prominent figure in the Greek Cypriot campaign for "Enosis"—union of the island with Greece.

China's 6th Satellite
TOKYO, Aug. 31 (AP).—China successfully launched its sixth satellite yesterday, the official Hsinhua news agency said today.

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Election Panel Rules

Women's Group Can Finance Ford-Carter Debates on TV

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—A League of Women Voters finance panel has ruled that the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties at violating the ban on campaign contributions during election, the Federal Election Commission ruled yesterday. A statement approved unanimously, the commission held, that the league may not direct contributions from corporations or labor unions to support the nonpartisan effort in a TV appearance and a news conference, Carter, the Democratic presidential candidate, reported.

Mondale Hits World Sale of Classic Arms

By Robert Shogan

FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—A vice-presidential nominee, Walter Mondale yesterday said that the rising international traffic in conventional weapons is a greater danger to world than nuclear weapons.

Minnesota senator blamed "scandalous" policies of the United Nations for the increase in sales of arms abroad from about \$1.4 billion in 1968 to about \$10 billion currently.

Mondale was once proud to call the arsenal of democracy. Mondale told about 600 members and guests of the Commonwealth Club in a luncheon. "Now, I'm afraid, if we're careful we'll just be an ally."

meet the danger, Sen. Mondale said, the United States must restrain its own sales and not put the issue of international control of the arms trade in front of the world. "As a step toward international action, Sen. Mondale suggested a special session of the United Nations Disarmament Commission."

He expressed concern with the arms race in this speech. Mondale's first major foreign policy statement as a vice-presidential candidate, reflected his views on the arms race. Mondale said the speech was approved by top foreign policy advisers to Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter, including Paul Warnke, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and the views not just Mondale but of the Democratic ticket.

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S-Soviet Talks Chemical War

BUFA, Aug. 31 (AP).—The United States and the Soviet Union said yesterday that "useful" talks had been achieved in bilateral consultations held here last month about establishing a ban on chemical weapons. The talks, which began on Aug. 16 and ended Friday, were pursuant to the July 1974 summit agreement between Richard Nixon, then president, and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev. The 30 in Geneva disarmament conference has discussed the issue seven years but has made progress, mainly because of the over policing procedures.

an Killings Tied Radio System

IRAN, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Official news confirmed three Iranian men killed in an ambush by Iranian forces were working on a top-secret radio system capable of storing radio communications between Soviet Union, U.S. source today.

dan Seeks to Free Snapped Britons

HARTOUM, the Sudan, Aug. 31.—The Sudan is negotiating a deal with the Egyptian government to free British and American prisoners held in the Sudan. The Sudan is not ready to consider the question of the reported million ransom demanded by the Sudan. The Sudan has successfully negotiated release of 11 Americans in the last year and another Ethiopian separatist.

Naval Exercise Set By NATO for Sept. 10

LONDON, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—More than 300 ships, 80 submarines and 300 aircraft from NATO navies will take part in a two-week maritime exercise "Teamwork 76" beginning on Sept. 10 in the English Channel and Atlantic and Baltic areas, the Defense Ministry announced today.

The exercise, aimed at testing plans to defend Western Europe, will include a substantial combined amphibious landing in Norway and the movement of supplies from North America to Europe by high-speed convoy. About 80,000 men will be involved.

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CONTROVERSIAL RESTING PLACE—Annette Brooks, 17, has caused somewhat of a stir in her Cleveland neighborhood by using this coffin on her porch as a bed.

Carter Calls Ford 'Timid, Afraid to Lead'

By Helen Dewar

ATLANTA, Aug. 31 (WP).—Jimmy Carter characterized President Ford yesterday as "timid, fearful and afraid to lead."

The Democratic presidential candidate, beginning a two-day vote-seeking drive among Roman Catholic, Jewish, black and labor leaders here, in Washington and in New York, addressed several hundred campaign volunteers outside the new Carter-Mondale headquarters here.

While sharpening his attack on Mr. Ford's leadership, Mr. Carter warned that it would be a mistake to underestimate "the aura of the White House" in the campaign.

"It's not going to be easy," said Mr. Carter, whose lead over Mr. Ford has slipped sharply in the polls since the President was chosen as the Republican nominee 12 days ago. "We're running a tough campaign."

Seeking to reduce the potential value of Mr. Ford's incumbency, Mr. Carter said: "Don't forget this—Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter are both running for president for the first time."

The Democrat also criticized President Ford's recent listing of issues for the fall campaign. In enunciating the list "between golf games" during his post-convention Colorado vacation, Mr. Carter said, Mr. Ford neglected to mention his leadership record as President.

Mr. Carter also charged that Mr. Ford neglected to mention "trust . . . embarrassment and shame . . . lowered expectations," along with such Carter-proposed issues as governmental reorganization, law and welfare reform, urban problems and "basic human rights."

Mr. Carter specifically cited a Senate report of Medicaid losses of at least \$4 billion a year through fraud, deficient patient

care, maladministration and issuance of benefits to ineligible persons. He asked caustically: "When the Senate was investigating the management of Medicaid, where were the officials in the executive branch who are supposed to administer the program? I don't know. Sitting in the White House, perhaps—timid, fearful, afraid to lead, afraid to manage. That's something they're going to have to answer for."

In his last trip before the official opening of his campaign next Monday in Warm Springs, Ga., Mr. Carter met earlier in the day with Jewish supporters and spoke here last night to the Voter Education Project, a group devoted to the registration of black voters, before flying to Washington.

While in Washington, he was to meet with state Democratic chairmen, the AFL-CIO General Board, the head of the United Transportation Union, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and representatives of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

Although Mr. Carter has received strong backing among blacks, his strategists concede that he needs more exposure among traditionally Democratic ethnic groups in the Northeast, principally Catholics, who have demonstrated some apprehension over his fundamentalist Southern Baptist faith and his opposition to a constitutional amendment banning abortion.

In addressing about 70 Jewish advisers and potential supporters here at the start of his trip, Mr. Carter reaffirmed his "unwavering, unequivocal" support for Israel, a strong U.S. guarantee of defense for the Jewish state and a peaceful settlement of Middle East hostilities that does not put Israel at a disadvantage.

He called for "humane settlement" of the Palestinian refugee problem, as he has before, but then went out of his way to stipulate that any settlement should absolve Israel of blame for the problem.

Sex for the Elderly Is Inhibited Unnecessarily, Researchers Say

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP).—Older adults are often misled by myths, taboos and social pressures into unnecessarily giving up sexual activity, two researchers said yesterday in a report presented to the Society for the Study of Social Problems. "Sex and the elderly has been a silent subject," said Dan Rubenstein, a Syracuse University professor of social work, and Judith Brier, a graduate student at the school.

They said that taboos and myths inhibiting sex for the elderly include the ideas that: • Sexual desire fades with age. • Sex activity in old age can lead to insanity. • The elderly are too fragile for sexual activity.

"None of this is true," they said. "Age itself is not the cause of cessation of sexual activity. The physical exertion required for sexual intercourse is equivalent to walking up two flights of stairs."

"Any old person in reasonably good health with an interesting and interesting partner can enjoy sex beyond the 80s," they said in the report.

Some older adults are victims of their own repressed attitudes but even younger people tend to view sexual activity among the elderly as deviant, they said.

Despite the problems, Mr. Rubenstein said, "the subject is in the coming-out-of-the-closet stage. At least some people are starting to talk about it."

Israel Says U.S. Agrees to Study Charges on Sinai

JERUSALEM, Aug. 31 (AP).—The United States and Israel have agreed in Washington that the two countries' intelligence officers will meet to discuss Israel charges that Egypt is violating the Sinai agreement concluded a year ago, the Israeli Foreign Ministry said last night.

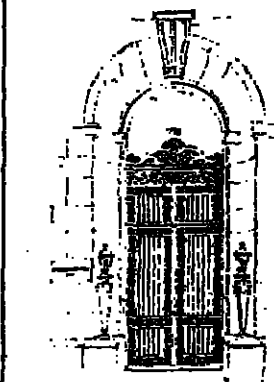
The decision for the meeting was made at talks between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinits, a ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Dinits told Mr. Kissinger that the alleged violations were more serious than described by U.S. reconnaissance. Discrepancies in the two versions will be examined at the intelligence officers' meeting, he said.

Israel says the violations are "technical and not substantive," but nonetheless require protest lest they become more serious.

The Israelis assert Egypt has introduced more weapons into the Sinai limited-forces zone than stipulated in the accord negotiated by Mr. Kissinger last year. Jerusalem also says Egyptian helicopters are violating air space over the limited-forces zone.

Egypt has denied the charges. No date or place for the meetings of intelligence officers was announced, but the ministry said they would occur soon.



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Priests Repressed for Rights Work

Church, Latin America Rulers Clash

By Jonathan Kandell

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Earlier this month 37 Roman Catholic clergymen, including 13 bishops and archbishops, were arrested by the Brazilian military government as they met in Rio de Janeiro, a small city 100 miles south of Quito.

The clergymen, who had gathered to discuss church involvement in human rights issues, rural poverty and other social ills afflicting Latin America, were detained in a military barracks overnight and then expelled to their countries of origin.

The incident, with few parallels in Latin American history, is still reverberating and it has underlined the dramatic deterioration in relations between state and church in Latin America in recent years.

A growing consensus is developing in the once-conservative church hierarchy that clergymen have a duty to speak out on human rights, political liberties and social justice.

"Everybody accepts criticism by the church against immorality of a traditional type, such as pornography, divorce, adultery or abortion, but spirits get riled when the church criticizes other national or international aspects of human life," said an Argentine, the Most Rev. Vicente Faustino Zappa, Archbishop of Santa Fe, one of those expelled from Ecuador.

Immunity Forfeited

At the same time, the opinion is hardening among the conservative military regimes that hold sway over most of Latin America that approval by the church is no longer necessary to give legitimacy to government and that clergymen, by involving themselves in politics, have forfeited their right to immunity from repression.

"The church in Argentina cannot consider itself to be victimized," said Gen. Albano Harguindey, minister of the interior. "When priests have been detained, it has been for fully justified reasons."

Argentina, the most politically violent country in Latin America, has witnessed the imprisonment of at least a dozen priests since the military coup in March that ousted Isabel Peron from the presidency. Five clergymen have been murdered by rightist terrorists linked to members of the security forces.

Violent—often officially sanctioned—repression of Catholic clergymen has recently taken place in a number of countries where church-state relations have been strained.

In Chile, those relations have deteriorated steadily in the three years since Gen. Augusto Pinochet took power in the coup that toppled President Salvador Allende. Three clergymen were killed shortly after the coup, more than 100 have been expelled and about 40 have been detained at one time or another.

Legal Assistance

The key to the Santiago government's disaffection has been the emergence of the church as the strongest defender of human rights. In the aftermath of the coup, perhaps 100,000 persons—have been through at least temporary detention for political reasons. The church has provided legal and economic assistance to more than 40,000 prisoners and their families. It has also spoken out more clearly than any other group or institution on the continuing violations of human rights.

An air force general, Gustavo Leigh, a member of the Chilean junta, has suggested that members of the Catholic hierarchy have been "vehicles of Marxism."

The government has encouraged rightist lay groups to attack the church leadership as subversive.

The low point in relations was reached earlier this month as a result of the expulsion of the clergymen from Ecuador. When Chilean bishops who were among them arrived in Santiago,

they were set upon by political policemen disguised as demonstrators. "The hierarchy excommunicated three of the policemen and denounced the Pinochet government in the sharpest terms."

"By always invoking the justification of national security, this government has consolidated more and more a society that refuses to recognize elementary rights and that subjects its citizens to a feared and omnipotent police state," said a document released by the hierarchy shortly after the airport incident.

Widespread Threat

It went on to assert that the incidents in Ecuador and at the Santiago airport "are not isolated but form part of a process with clearly defined characteristics that is threatening to dominate Latin America."

In Uruguay, where political repression has been as harsh as in Chile, the church has only recently tried to speak out strongly on human rights and, as a result, has faced a strong backlash from the rightist military-controlled government.

Last November the church issued a pastoral letter calling for the restoration of democratic rights but it deleted a passage urging full amnesty for political prisoners and exiled persons after the government threatened to expel all clergymen of foreign citizenship.

The 22-year-old Paraguayan regime of Gen. Alfredo Stroessner has expelled at least five foreign Jesuits in recent months. A Jesuit elementary and secondary school was taken over in January by the government, which alleged that Marxists had infiltrated it.

The Most Rev. Imanuel Blas Rolon Silveira, Archbishop of Asuncion, has denounced "the use of torture as the normal method of extracting confessions" and has lamented "the spectacle of a privileged few who accumulate ostentatious riches by any means while the majority are engaged in a daily struggle for survival."

Relations between the church and the 12-year-old rightist military government in Brazil have improved somewhat under President Ernesto Geisel, who announced that he would reopen a dialogue with liberal priests when he took over two years ago. But the church remains a strong critic of the government on violations of human rights, the treatment of Indians, failure to carry out land reform and the inequitable distribution of wealth despite recent rapid economic growth.

Through the years, Brazilian clergymen have been jailed and tortured. The Most Rev. Heitor Camargo, Archbishop of Recife, who has been a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize for his defense of social justice, remains a nonperson in his own country, whose military authorities forbid mention of his name in the press.

Chemical Waste In U.S. Hospitals Blamed in Blasts

ATLANTA, Aug. 31 (AP).—A worldwide warning has been issued on use of a chemical that may have caused explosions in five medical institutions by reacting with pipes in the plumbing system.

The Center for Disease Control and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health said they sent warnings to 15,000 hospitals and plumbing and trade associations.

The warnings identified a chemical reagent, sodium azide, as the possible cause of blasts that have rocked three hospitals in the Los Angeles area and clinics in Washington and Pennsylvania. The CDC said some injuries, but no deaths, have resulted.

Sodium azide is injected into blood to activate electronic blood-cell counters. Once tests are complete, the usual procedure has been to discard the blood—containing the sodium azide—into the hospital plumbing system.

The CDC said it believed the sodium azide reacted with lead, brass, copper or solder in the pipes and gradually formed lead or copper azide, both highly explosive substances.

Gov. Brown Gets 'Right to Die' Bill For Terminally Ill

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The country's first right-to-die bill for terminally ill patients won final approval in the California Legislature yesterday and was sent to Gov. Edmund Brown Jr.

The measure would allow adult patients to order their physicians, through a signed "living will," to disconnect life-sustaining equipment if its continued use served no purpose but to delay the moment of death. The bill was sent to Gov. Brown after a 43-25 vote by the Assembly to accept Senate amendments.

Bitterly opposed by "pro-life" groups, the legislation was prompted by the highly publicized case of Karen Ann Quinlan in New Jersey and sparked emotional debate on who controls the fate of the hopelessly ill.

Miss Quinlan was kept on a respirator for 13 months after she went into a deep coma. New Jersey's highest court ruled in support of her parents' desire to disconnect artificial lung, heart and kidney machines. She is now breathing on her own at a nursing home.

The governor has not taken a public stand on the measure sponsored by Assemblyman Barry Keene, who said his bill would allow patients to "die with dignity" instead of enduring prolonged pain.

Senate Unit Approves 2 Envoy Nominations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved today the nomination of veteran State Department trouble shooter Robert McCloskey to be ambassador to the Netherlands.

Also approved by the committee was the nomination of career diplomat William Bradford to be ambassador to the Republic of Chad. Both appointments are subject to approval by the full Senate.

Argentina Is Seen Ready to Prohibit Nazi Literature

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Argentina's military government has decided to ban a profusion of Nazi literature that is circulating freely here now, according to an official source.

A decree containing the ban has been prepared for signing by Lt. Gen. Jorge Videla, the President, whose political advisers consider the sale of Nazi publications to be part of a rightist campaign to push Argentina toward Fascism.

Bombings at two synagogues and at a Jewish cultural center last week underscored complaints presented earlier to the government by Jewish leaders against the distribution of anti-Semitic literature.

The Catholic Church, through its most important monthly publication, *Cristero*, also called on the government to halt the flow of Nazi literature, in the same way that authorities have banned leftist periodicals and newspapers that circulated before the armed forces took power in March.

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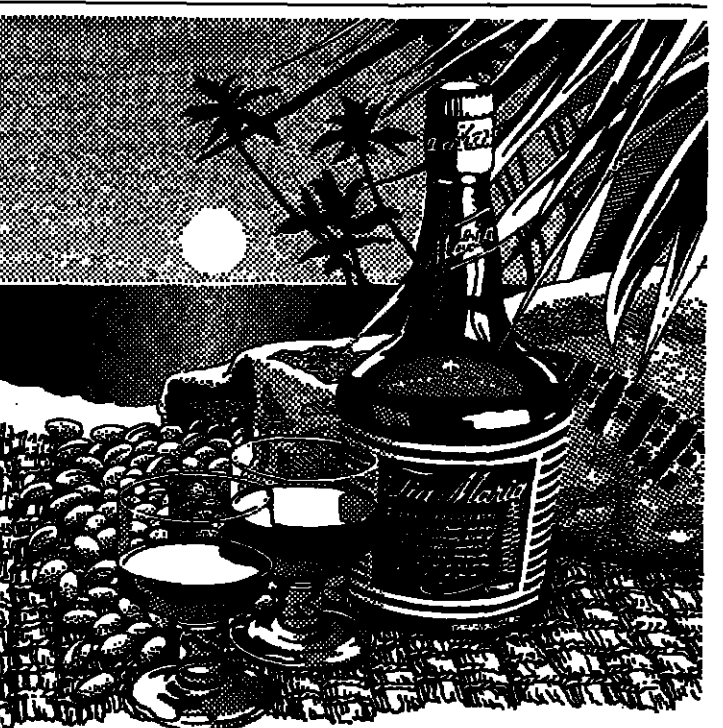
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Tia Maria

A Nuclear Taiwan?

The U.S. intelligence system reports—ominously—that the Republic of China on Taiwan is taking a key step to becoming able to make its own nuclear bomb. It is reprocessing spent uranium fuel from one or more of its nuclear power reactors into weapons-grade plutonium. A country with a stockpile of plutonium can quickly—under some conditions, even within days—build a bomb. This shreds the “safeguards” by which the International Atomic Energy Agency seeks to prevent signatories of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), such as Taiwan, from diverting peaceful nuclear activities into bomb-making. Some details remain hazy. It is unclear whether the spent fuel being reprocessed comes from a reactor supplied by Canada in 1969; the Canadians shifted their diplomatic ties to Peking in 1970 and thereby lost the capacity to keep a close eye on “their” reactor. The spent fuel might come from someplace else—in which case, if the fuel is not under safeguards, Taiwan has violated the NPT. Nor is it clear just what unsafe-guarded reprocessing facilities, beyond its U.S.-supplied “hot cell” research plant, Taiwan may have. What is known, however, is troubling enough: The Republic of China could conceivably be on its way to becoming a nuclear power.

In the relatively short time since signs of Taiwan's questionable reprocessing activity were detected, the United States has reportedly conveyed its urgent concern on a political level and put a warning hold on the sale of two more nuclear power reactors. The IAEA is also said to be fully aware that its status and effectiveness as administrator of the NPT hinge in large measure on its performance in this case. Now that the matter has become public, the stakes are even higher. We think this is to the good. There may be limits to the extent to which the United States can press Taiwan publicly without producing a Nationalist backlash that would torpedo the non-proliferation cause. But the United States cannot afford to leave anywhere the impression that is not really serious about halting the spread of nuclear weapons. In this particular case, a flabby stand could traumatize U.S. relations with Peking and with Tokyo alike. And U.S. efforts to limit proliferation elsewhere would be a sham.

The impulses which may make a bomb seem attractive or even compelling to some officials on Taiwan are not, we would emphasize, frivolous. Taiwan looks across the Pacific at the United States, and back over its shoulder at Peking, and it is bound to wonder that its future holds. If the United States will not stand still while Taiwan builds its own bomb, then Taiwan has a strong claim on alternative security arrangements based on clear political understandings in Washington, Peking and Taipei. By wise and patient diplomacy the United States has it within its power to provide such arrangements over the years of change in East Asia which lie ahead. Those who would have the United States shift its diplomatic allegiance forthwith from Taipei to Peking, by the way, would do well to bear in mind the impetus to proliferation which such a switch would impart. There is a delicate strategic and diplomatic equation to be written. A way must be found to do it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Life on Mars

When Viking-1 was sent on its long journey allegedly to look for life on Mars, there were few who took this goal seriously. Indeed, many viewed the exploit as a waste of the billion dollars the project required. Even late last month, after the Viking-1 lander had arrived on Mars and begun its planned explorations, it was easy to get estimates among scientists working on Viking that the odds against finding life on Mars were at least 1 million to one.

Now, all has changed. Sensible people have stopped quoting long odds against finding life on Mars. Viking project scientists are actually urging the public to understand that there is yet no proof that life has been found on Mars, while they themselves cannot entirely resist the temptation to wonder whether the impossible has not happened, whether the very first effort to detect life on Mars has not been incredibly successful.

The reason for this remarkable reversal is that the instruments in the Viking lander's ingenious, compact laboratories have sent back the most improbable news. The biologists now concede that Martian soil is unexpectedly “active.” They stress, however, that the chemical tests sent to Mars to detect life could, under some circum-

stances, be fooled by nonbiological factors. Moreover, the data obtained up to now are in part seemingly contradictory.

The fascinating mysteries posed by the first results of Viking's biochemical experiments for the moment remain just that. All that is now clear is an appreciable possibility that Martian life has been discovered, even if perhaps not life as inhabitants of earth understand it.

Viking-1 will undoubtedly produce additional valuable results, but Viking-2 is already circling Mars and this week will send down its lander. The issue is no longer a blind search for possible life on Mars, but rather checking whether life has actually been found there, and the area where that may have happened is well known.

The need now is for a program to follow up the challenge of a historic triumph. The Viking Rover, a mobile machine that might cover many miles and make many tests, is the logical next step in the exploration of Mars. Scientists used to call exobiology—the study of non-earth life—a science in search of a subject. Now, there is a real possibility—though still no certainty—that exobiology may have found its first subject.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A 1977 Oil Crisis?

A new energy crisis with an oil-supply squeeze and steep price increases appears to be shaping up for next year and gives even greater urgency to major conservation measures. A study by oil economist Walter Levy predicts that the reviving world economy will bring a surge in oil demand that could require OPEC shipments at the projected 1980 rate of 34.2 million barrels a day by mid-1977. OPEC production now is only 29.3 million barrels a day, about 5 million barrels a day below next year's needs.

By 1978-80, North Sea and Alaskan oil will be available to meet the industrial world's growing demand for a time. But during 1977, the increased demand of about 5 million barrels a day can be met only by the OPEC nations and, when political and technical obstacles are studied, above all by Saudi Arabia. Without a Saudi decision to lift its 8.8-million-barrel-a-day production ceiling to a minimum of 10 million barrels a day next year, the stage will be set for

a world shortage and a steep OPEC price increase.

In the past year, Saudi Arabia has been a moderating force in OPEC and, at the Ball meeting in May, virtually imposed a price freeze for the rest of 1976. But with prosperity reviving in the industrial nations and other OPEC nations pressing for price rises, there can be no certainty about next year's policy.

It is up to the United States to try to influence the Saudi decision in the right direction. That influence will be greater if the Saudi national interest in limiting production and preserving oil resources for the future is respected. A major new conservation effort in the United States would not only reduce the projected 1977 demand, but would also help to persuade Saudi Arabia to fill the remaining gap without exploiting the shortage by exacting large price increases.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

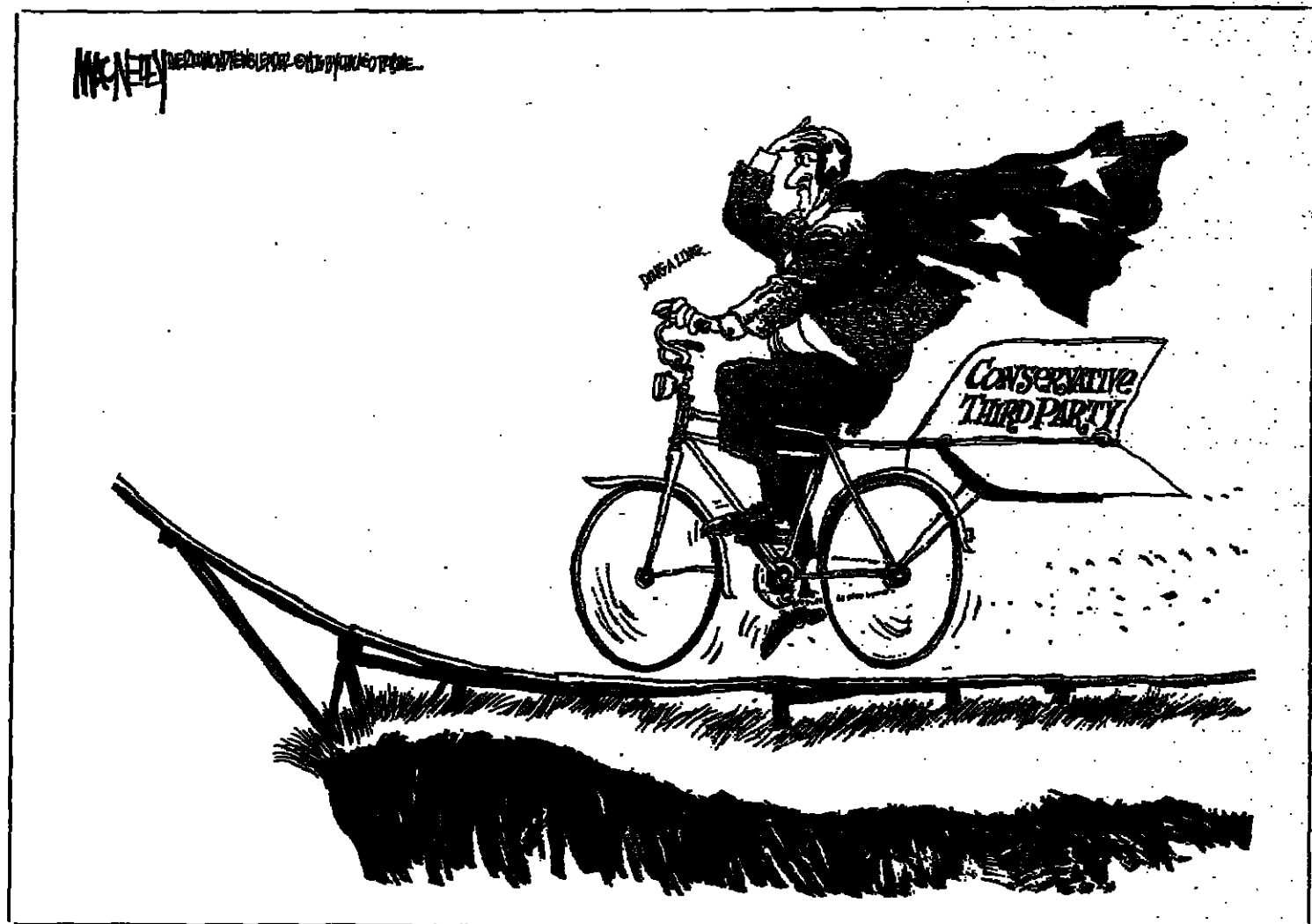
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 1, 1901
BILBAO, Spain—Basque separatists have again been causing disturbances in the city. Yesterday about 400 assembled in the city center and began demonstrating, shouting, “Long live Basque.” The police charged the demonstrators and broke up the group but they soon reformed and began parading through the streets. Again the police had to disperse them, with the whole affair turning into a general riot, which ended with 20 arrests and several injuries.

Fifty Years Ago

September 1, 1926
LISBON—A violent earthquake hit the Azores yesterday, causing death and destruction throughout the islands. Casualties are not yet known, but are thought to be high. Large tremors were also felt on the Pacific coast of Mexico; and lesser ones felt as far away as London, Athens and Rome. Aid has been offered from several quarters, including the American Red Cross. According to the latest cables from Western Union, all Americans in the Azores are safe.



Kissinger: The Man on the Flying Trapeze

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who surely knows more about the subject than anyone else, believes it would be both wiser and more efficient for the U.S. government to have two Cabinet officers jointly charged with supervision of the president's foreign policy.

Several times in the past I have written of this idea which was originally pondered by Harry Truman although he never initiated any action on it. The proposal is that the secretary of state should continue his function as No. 1 in the Cabinet, Keeper of the Great Seal, and coordinator of policy abroad as well as related consultations with Congress.

At the same time, however, it is suggested that there should be a secretary for foreign affairs, of similar full Cabinet rank, who would travel overseas for high-level negotiations and international conferences. Recently I asked Jimmy Carter for his opinion of this. He opposed it and thought a strong chief executive could operate effectively with a strong secretary of state.

Why Not?

However, when I subsequently put the question to Kissinger here he replied: “You can quote me as saying I am sympathetic to the idea.” And why not? Kissinger has traveled more than any U.S. official during our two centuries of national history. He has discovered, at the cost of enormous effort and much fatigue, that it is not only difficult to run affairs of “state” while fitting between continents trying to put out fires; moreover, it is impossible to be in two places at once—even if the secretary were given a superionic Concorde.

Whether Kissinger is finished with his public career, as most people assume, depends first of all on the election. For Carter would no more want him as secretary of state in a Democratic administration than Kissinger would covet the job. And if Ford confounds the political soothsayers and remains in the White House, it is improbable the present secretary would remain.

Obviously it is most taxing to be on a flying trapeze for eight years, especially while dodging brickbats. No doubt Kissinger would prefer to start another and private career. On the other hand, were a victorious President Ford to urge that he remain in “the national interest,” it would be hard for him to close the door on such a possibility.

Keeps His Cool

One thing is certain; he will stay in office until the January inauguration and would never dream of resigning during the campaign. He managed to keep his cool both when Ford officially censured use of the word “defiance” for the past six months (although continuing to pursue that policy) and when the President accepted a Ronald Reagan plank seeking to wound Ford, during the Republican convention, rather than risk losing the nomination.

As far as I can ascertain, foreign policy architects of both parties regard platform planks that deal with this subject as neither binding nor of great consequence. Few major differences concerning U.S. goals appear among currently leading contenders to succeed Kissinger: George Ball, Cyrus Vance and

Zbigniew Brzezinski among Democrats; Nelson Rockefeller, John Connally, Elliot Richardson and George Bush among Republicans.

But even if Kissinger returns to private life next year, he must continue the immensely active pace he has set himself until his actual departure. After the election certain diplomatic issues, temporarily paralyzed by the election campaign, will revive: Panama Canal negotiations, SALT talks, Middle East explorations, regularization of relations with Peking.

Moreover, the present secretary of state is undertaking more 1976 voyages of discovery. The first is another meeting with South Africa's Prime Minister Vorster in Zurich, then conceivably a subsequent trip to southern Africa; the second might be a quick flight to Manila to consult Philippine President Marcos, should U.S. base negotiations there run into serious trouble.

Thus, whatever happens, Kissinger is likely to remain airborne as well as in the thick of things during the rest of 1976.

And, on the whole, his closest associate looks back over the past eight years and sees the period as one of successful diplomacy: Middle East, China, SALT and, despite ups and downs, good present relations with Japanese and West European leaders.

The most glaring failure has been on Greece and Turkey, the entire domain of Aegean affairs. That problem is bound to remain thorny for the next secretary of state—even if, by some remote chance, he should happen to be named Kissinger.

Hopes and Aspirations, Speechwise

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—My father shaves with a razor. I shave with a “shaving system”; that is what the Gillette Co. calls its Trac II razor. My sons probably will shave with “manumatic” (epidermal) depilatory modules (razors).

This gloomy thought came to me as I stood, shaving system in hand, the morning after reading Edwin Newman's new book, “A Civil Tongue,” out in October. Newman believes the collapse of the English language is not what Henry Kissinger calls a hypothetical situation that does not actually exist. Rather, it is (as one stylist says) a solid fact that hews to actuality.

Two years ago Newman published “Strictly Speaking,” his first book on the clichés, pomposities and errors that are ruining the language. Since then readers have been sending him examples that may have escaped his eyes and ears.

The New York Times asks, “Will Paris Talks Produce Dialogue?” Mayor Beame praises New York as a “pan-ethnic city.” Dubuque, Iowa, has a “law enforcement center,” not a jail. All things self-defeating have become “counter-productive” or (among doctors) “countertherapeutic.” Sociologists say a family is a micro-

cluster of structured role expectations, or a bounded plurality of role-playing individuals. Murder is an escalated interpersonal altercation.

Grandiose language is used to disguise tiny ideas, or to clog the ears of inattentive listeners. Thus when the CIA wants to “terminate with extreme prejudice” (kill) it can use its “nondestructible microbionauts” (poison dart gun).

The prefix “non-” is especially uninformative. It is not reassuring to know that the gunk in your coffee is a “non dairy creamer.” Now that you know what it is not, what is it?

The suffix “-wise” is familiar. For example, there was this note in a program at New York's Lincoln Center: “Dvorak was a late bloomer... composition-wise.” But the suffix “-wise” is gaining favor, as in Jimmy Carter's suggestion that Democrats “prioritize” their platform.

Obviously Carter will feel at home in Washington, where a woman who wants to be ordained in the Episcopal Church says: “I will not let the church inferiorize me.” In Washington, the House impeachment committee gathered “evidentiary material,” not evidence. And the Capitol Police serve notice: “Vehicles will

be parked chronologically as they enter the lot.”

Such gibberish is necessary and essential (in Washington, one word, according to Newman) for the hopes and aspirations (also one word) of politicians like Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., who should get a portion of Newman's royalties. Here is Flood creating: “At issue is a budding military program that six months ago in the first bluish of prototype flying looked merely huge but now looms as the lighter plane plumb of the century.” Ah, swing low, looming plumb, over the faulted plains.

A Comment

The publishers of Newman's latest book have asked me for a comment suitable for printing on the dust jacket. Here goes: “Individuals who have witnessed Newman in television-type ambiances know he uses oral and verbal communication skills good. Now he has written a lengthy book that should convince each and every one of us to maximize our efforts for a major successful triumph in establishing a benchmark thrust at this watershed position. Fooled-up with a data base, Newman is operationally ready to be a viable cutting edge. His book can leverage an ongoing conceptual attack on the parameters of language abusivity.

“Language is plunging downward to its lowest nadir, and a fatal slaying of it may loom. This should be (as President Ford said of inflation) the universal enemy of 100 per cent of the American people. It should not be taken (as the Associated Press described the Laotian government taking things) in calm stride. Newman's high-profile posture on remediation, language-wise, is a meaningful commitment that establishes him as a presence and a role-model for his media peer group.

“In this time frame we are at a Rubicon. Hopefully, Newman's important book will not be backburned, but will be a springboard to rekindle good usage. Otherwise (in the words of Henry Wallace) the ship of state may sail down untrod paths, as the language dies by leaps and bounds. Being time-constrained, I can only say that when this book intersects with the reading public, it will generate for Newman massive outputs of admiration feedback.”

Letters

Greek Reply

Altemur Kilic in his letter on Greek-Turkish relations (IET, Aug. 20), overstates the point when he attributes Greece's reaction to the Sismic II's sailings in the Aegean to the precarious position in parliament of the Caramanlis government. It is common knowledge that Caramanlis enjoys a large majority in the Greek parliament, which gives him ample room for carrying out his own policies, without the necessity to fight for his “political survival.” This latter, as everybody knows, applies exclusively to the Turkish Prime Minister and his government.

As for Greece's sensitivity over the Sismic II's maneuvers in the Aegean, it is sufficient, I think, to refer Mr. Kilic to the Turkish continued occupation of 40 per cent of Cyprus territory and to the recent statements by the Turkish Prime Minister and his aide, the Deputy Prime Minister, contesting the legitimacy of Greece's presence in such Greek islands as the Dodecanese, Lesbos, Chios, etc. in order to understand what is really hidden behind the “innocent” Turkish “scientific” investigations in the Aegean.

RICHARD ZENIS.

Athens.

It seems that Mr. Kilic is setting forth a principle that greater numbers entitle a people to the resources that are within the sovereign territory and waters of its neighbors. Obviously no such legal or moral principle exists, but if Turkey believes it does, why, then, does it not apply it to Cyprus where more than 80 per cent of the population is Greek?

The truth is, that for expansionistic, nationalistic reasons, and in order to divert the Turkish populace from serious domestic and economic problems, the Turkish military leadership is seeking to create pretexts to invade the Greek islands of Chios, Samos and Lesbos and expel the Greek population therefrom as it is currently doing in Northern Cyprus.

GEORGE GERASIMOS
BENETATOS.

Sonn.

Wealth and Brains

Career diplomats will be encouraged—let us hope their disillusionment will not come too early—by Mr. Carter's remarks to Mr. Sulzberger and others on diplomatic appointments. The admirable excerpt from François de Calbères on this subject (IET, Aug. 21) leaves little to add. It might be helpful to recall also that, even in the time of Louis XIV, de Calbères had to cope with the argument that only men of wealth could support the expense of diplomatic representation. He observed that while it was always possible for governments to supply intelligent envoys with money, it was more difficult to supply wealthy ones with brains.

JOHN BOVEY.

Tharraz, France.

Moynihan And the Money Game

By Joseph Kraft

NEW YORK—The most common pollster New Yorkers take their eyebrows when they see the schedule of Pat Moynihan, the former White House aide, diplomat and professor who is now seeking the Democratic Senate nomination here in New York. Among other places, Mr. Moynihan has recently visited Las Vegas, Houston, Dallas, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The purpose of these forays was to raise money which the New York Senate race—more than anywhere and more than at any time—is the money game of politics. Judging by the money game, Moynihan is running a uphill battle against Rep. Bill Abzug in the race which comes to a head in the Democratic primary on Sept. 14.

Two reasons explain the special importance of money in the New York senatorial primary. First there is the new campaign financing law. It limits contributions to \$1,000 per head, as provided for no matching funds with big sugar daddies unavailable, all candidates have scrounged for funds among a number of relatively small give. More importantly, there is the date of the primary. Because summer vacations and the latest attracted by the president race, New Yorkers are only beginning to focus on the Senate battle.

Though there are three nationally known candidates in the Democratic primary—former attorney General Ramsey Clark, as well as Moynihan and Mrs. August—only the polls show a undecided vote. The record of the past—less than 25 per cent of the vote in the Senate primary in both 1974 and 1970—suggests that there will be a high rate of abstention again this year.

What all this means is that an enormous bonus goes to the candidate who can engage the electorate in the week before the primary when the voters are paying attention. The best way to reach the voters, of course, is by television, radio and newspaper ads.

But a minute on prime-time TV in New York costs \$8,000 a page in The New York Times runs as high as \$12,000. So candidates are all beating the bushes for the wherewithal to finance a last-minute blitz on the electorate.

Mrs. Abzug looks now to be the lead. She has a congressional office to serve as nucleus of her campaign. She has a clear profile reflected in a slogan—“Bells Abzug in Senate.” It's About Time which suggests both her unique need as a woman candidate and as a specially warm person. She has been running for most of the year, and has already raised—by celebrity cocktail party and fundraising concert—\$500,000 out of an expected \$700,000.

Moynihan also occupies a special niche in New York. He peels both to Jews, because of his strong stand for Israel, and he served as UN ambassador, to his fellow Catholics, the large voting bloc in upstate New York. He argues that, as the only conservative Democrat in the primary, he is the only one sure to beat the incumbent senator James Buckley.

But Moynihan has slow going. He has been tentative about serving in the administrations of President Nixon and President Ford. His moralizing campaign has netted about \$375,000 so far; and it falls below the target of \$750,000. Since he has the most to lose from a big turnout—particularly upstate where his support runs very high—the money game is apt to hurt him badly. The home stretch of the campaign.

Despite the clear order of candidates in the money game, the race is far from over. Be Ramsey Clark, there are other candidates—Paul Otter, the chairman of the New York City Council, and an independent businessman, Abraham Hirschfeld. Their efforts combine with the large undated vote and very heavy absentee rate to make prediction especially risky.

But this year the nomination is definitely worth the effort. The ego trip Sen. Buckley as a putative presidential candidate during the Kansas convention has tarnished reputation as a citizen in politics. Jimmy Carter is expected to win in the state. So conditions look ripe for a break in crazy record which has New York only one Democratic senator, Robert Kennedy, since 1964 to his death in 1968, in past 26 years.

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iki, Rivals vert Split in apan's Rule

inet, Party Posts
Undergo Shuffles

By Sam Jameson

OSAKA, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Premier Ohira, 69, and his two main rivals yesterday averted a possible split in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic party by agreeing to the Cabinet and party reshuffle.

Ohira's reference yesterday to "preparations to face a general election" after completing a session of parliament was the only hint of a possible split in the party. Ohira himself, 71, and Finance Minister Ichihara, 66, who had ended Mr. Ohira's immediate resignation last week, spent 3 1/2 hours with the Premier to discuss a three-point compromise worked out by party officials.

The meetings, Mr. Fukuda said, and Mr. Ohira "understand" the plan—an indirect acknowledgment that they had agreed it.

Fukuda declared that the reference to "preparations for general elections" to be carried out after the special session was "important meaning," and added:

"I think it would be difficult for the Premier to come right out and say, 'I will resign.'"

Fukuda said, and Mr. Ohira acknowledged that they agreed to cooperate with Mr. Ohira on the basis of Mr. Ohira's explanation to them of the three-point compromise.

The agreement constituted considerable back-peddling by the rivals of Mr. Ohira but saved Liberal Democrats from a split which could have ended their majority.

The lower house even before the election is held. At the election, the election must be held by December.

As a result of the agreement, Mr. Ohira will form a new cabinet and appoint new leaders to party offices—the first change since the office in December, 1974.

A shuffle was expected to be held out within a day or two. "Settlement would then be called a special session to authorize issuance of \$12.5 billion worth bonds needed to finance this year's budget, national railroad increases, and a boost in telephone and telegraph fees."

All three financial bills were introduced in parliament in January but failed to pass in a session which ended in May.

© Los Angeles Times

rike Protests S. A Ship Visit o New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 31 (AP)—New Zealand Air Force planes have been ordered to temporarily civilian service help transport thousands of voters stranded by a port strike testing the visit of the U.S. Navy's nuclear-powered cruiser.

The Truman arrived Friday to a his 500 crewmen six days of and recreation. The ship, first nuclear-powered warship visit New Zealand in 12 years, warmly welcomed by many of Wellington's inhabitants. But it was blacklisted the port.

About 5,000 persons were stranded in Wellington because port strike stopped the car ferry between New Zealand's North and South Islands at the time of the school vacation.

Brilliant airline flights were insured and the government announced yesterday that the air would help out by taking the passengers.

While it was in power, the party banned nuclear ships in New Zealand ports. But conservative Prime Minister Robert Muldoon canceled the ban in his National party won the election last November.

hina Reaffirms laims to Islands

OKYO, Aug. 31 (AP)—China renewed its claim today to four disputed groups of islands in the South China Sea.

The broadcast by the Hainan radio agency based the new claim on two large-scale surveys Chinese archaeologists in the Spratly (Spratly) Islands within the last two years and the historical records of fishermen in the area. It said these gave the evidence "that the Chinese People were the earliest discoverers and holders of the islands (Spratly) as well as the Spratly Islands, the Spratly Islands, and the Spratly Islands."

The Spratly Islands are also claimed by Vietnam, Taiwan and Malaysia. The islands are in a region believed to contain oil.

viet Artist Given migration Permit

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—Painter Igor Sinyavin, a leader of the unofficial art movement which has flourished in Leningrad the last two years, said he had received permission yesterday to migrate to the West.

Mr. Sinyavin, 39, said via telephone that he would leave the Soviet Union with his wife and two children by Sept. 22.

Less Stalin, No Solzhenitsyn In New Soviet Encyclopedia

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The Soviet Union cut down Stalin's place in official Soviet history today and denied exiled writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn any role at all.

It acknowledged that the Watergate scandal led to the resignation of President Richard Nixon. The references were contained in the latest volume of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, which presents the definitive Moscow view of world personalities and politics—although sometimes only until the next edition.

Volume 24 (So-St) found no room for an entry on Mr. Solzhenitsyn, and although it carried 17 lines on former world chess champion Boris Spassky, who is not now in favor, it made no mention of the man who took the title from him—Bobby Fischer.

The Stalin entry came down from 10 columns and a full-page picture, in the last comparable volume in 1967, to four columns and a thumbnail photo in the new edition.

Restraint Account

The editors, in a restrained account, praised the former Soviet ruler for his contribution to Communism and his role as a war leader, but criticized him for excesses during farm collectivization, failing to foresee the German attack in 1941 and for encouraging his personality cult.

Students of Soviet affairs examine successive issues of the encyclopedia for changes or omissions indicating variations of policy and the "re-writing" of history.

Stalin's four columns still exceeded the 1971 entry of three columns for Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev but came nowhere near the 16 columns devoted in 1973 to Lenin, founder of the Soviet state.

The encyclopedia described Stalin as "one of the leading figures of the Communist party" and as a "prominent theoretician and propagandist of Marxism-Leninism."

But it said that "along with the positive aspects of Stalin's activities, he made mistakes, theoretical and political mistakes. Certain features of his character were negatively revealed."

Personality Cult Noted

While the last issue—published one year after Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin—dwelt at length on the personality cult, the new volume was briefer.

Stalin deviated from the principles of collective leadership, it said, "step by step, the cult of Stalin's personality was formed, which led to serious violations of Soviet legality and caused serious harm to the party's activities and the cause of Communist construction."

The encyclopedia made no reference to the 1956-58 purges in which millions of Soviet citizens reportedly died, nor to the Soviet-German nonaggression pact, which was mentioned by the 1967 issue.

The editors devoted several pages to the United States, including references to Watergate, which is seldom mentioned by the Soviet media.

Political difficulties were "aggravated by the so-called Watergate affair which stemmed from the illegal activities of the Republican Committee to Re-Elect the President."

In August, 1974, in a situation of acute internal political crisis, President Nixon had to resign," the book said.

Dr. John A. Wilson

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Aug. 31 (UPI)—Dr. John A. Wilson, 76, a noted Egyptologist and the only American to serve on a UNESCO panel to preserve an ancient Egyptian monument, died at his home yesterday. He was a professor of Egyptology at the University of Chicago.

Marcel Antoniaz

DIVONNE, France, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—The French National Assembly's vice-president, Marcel Antoniaz, 65, died here today after a long illness, his family said.

Mr. Antoniaz, a leader of the Independent Republican party, had been a member of the Assembly since 1951 and in 1969 was state secretary for tourism in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

Marquis Diego Albrandi

TERAMO, Italy, Aug. 31 (AP)—Marquis Diego de Sterlich Albrandi, 78, a champion of the early era of automobile racing, died in this central Italian city yesterday.

The nobleman won several European racing events in the 1920s, including the Grand Prix of Monaco.

He was one of the founders of the Monza autodrome, the site where the Formula One Grand Prix of Italy is held near Milan. In 1925 he was acclaimed "man of the year" in Italy.

Marshal Piotr Koshevol

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Marshal Piotr Koshevol, 71, a

31st Montreux-Vevy Festival in Switzerland, which opened Aug. 29 with the Munich Bach Orchestra, continues through Oct. 4 with concerts scheduled by the Bamberg Symphony under

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ENTERTAINMENT Film That Was Avoided At the Festival in Cairo

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON (UPI)—"The Message" (at the Plaza 1 in English; the Arabic version with a different cast is at the Curzon) is the first epic motion picture on Islam. It has received glowing notices from several British critics and has found instant success in London.

Its Syrian-born director, Moufida Akkad, after studying theater arts at UCLA, served as Sam Peckinpah's assistant and has produced documentary and feature programs for American television. In this spectacle he relates the life of Mohammed and the foundation of the Islamic faith.

H. A. L. Craig's screenplay, quoting copiously from the Koran, was composed under severe restrictions. Representation of Mohammed was forbidden and the prophet is never seen, though it is suggested in various episodes that he is hovering just beyond the camera's range.

The narrative itself, approved by scholarly and religious authorities, has a straightforward drive. By the beginning of the 7th century Arabian paganism was falling into decay. A number of men, known as banis, impressed by Jewish and Christian monotheism, rejected idolatry for an ascetic religion of their own. Mohammed appears to have been influenced by them. It was his custom to retire to a mountain cave for solitary prayer and meditation.

According to Moslem tradition one night in Ramadan about 610, as he was asleep or in a trance, the Angel Gabriel came to him and commanded that he recite. "What shall I recite?" he asked. The order was repeated three

times and then the angel said: "Recite in the name of your Lord, who created man out of clots of blood. Recite! Your Lord is the Most Bounteous One, who by the pen has taught mankind things they did not know." When he awoke, these words, we are told, were "inscribed upon his heart."

This incident and others relating to the prophet, acclaimed the messenger of God, is described by his disciples who are persecuted by the ruler, Bu-Sufyan, his wife, Hind, and the wealthy aristocrat Umaya who fear the new teachings will undermine their despotic power and the worship of the idols around the Kaaba, Mecca's holy shrine. Despite the bitter opposition the faithful meet secretly to listen to the revelations, later recorded in the Koran. Among the followers is Bilal, a black slave, who is nominated as the first muezzin—the one who calls the believers to prayer.

Driven from Mecca, the Moslems find sanctuary in Medina and there, despite their peaceful doctrine, must reluctantly take up the sword, to fight for the faith, meeting the enemy army at the Wells of Bedr to win an overwhelming triumph. Hind, who has lost her father, brother and uncle in the fray, employs a slave, an expert with the lance, to slay Hazra, the Moslem warrior, "Lion of the Desert," in the ensuing battle of Uhud. The forces of Mohammed are defeated and withdraw to the hills, but the faith grows.

When the Mecca leaders break the 10-year truce that has been promised, there is war again. Since the ranks of the converted have grown, the new religion's



Anthony Quinn (Hanzza) confronts Meccans as Martin Benson (Bu-Hahal) looks on.

soldiers march on Mecca, conquer and destroy the Kaaba idols and establish their creed. Today we are reminded in an epilogue, there are 740 million Moslems in the world.

Technically the film is the peer of the wide-screened Hollywood opus, but its unusual and informative content is more absorbing than its execution. The huge battle scenes are efficiently staged, but with no striking novelty, much in the manner of the Griffith and De Mille biblical phantasmagorias, while the interludes of savage torture are Peckinpahesque. Anthony Quinn's courageous crusader, Hanzza, and Irene Pappas's wicked, conniving Hind, are routine characterizations; the best performance is that of Johnny Sekka as Bilal, the simple slave of devout faith freed to sing the praises of Allah.

The banning of an impersonation of Mohammed recalls the long-entrenched rule of British censorship which forbade any actor from appearing as Jesus. In the case of "Ben Hur," the Christ figure was represented by a blazing spotlight. Not all Arab lands approve of even the respectful "Message" and in deference to this opinion it was not included in the initial Cairo festival program last week.

Egyptian censorship is relatively strict, though far more lenient than the American brand of former times, that of Will Hays and the Legion of Decency. Porno products, soft or hard, are not granted release, but there is no restriction on ideas, the chief censor, Saadeldin Wahba, said in Cairo last week. Wahba, an under secretary of state, is an eminent dramatist himself. He

has written several social tragedies and his play, "Rassal," concerning the '73 Arab-Israeli war, has enjoyed enormous success.

"My first act on taking office," he said in an interview in his Cairo offices, "was to lift the ban on two of my own plays."

A renaissance in Egyptian drama began after the Napoleonic invasion and was much influenced by the tours of Sarah Bernhardt and other stars in the late 19th century. There are five state-subsidized theaters in Cairo at present. Two years ago the opera house burned down and a new one is being constructed on the site of the old one. Ibsen, Chekhov, Shaw and the European classics are constantly played and there is a puppet theater of great tradition. Samiha Ayoub, who is Wahba's wife, recently acted "Phedre" (in Arabic) in Paris under the direction of Jean-Pierre Laroche.

Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" is to be staged by the British director Bernard Grose in Cairo during the coming season and there will be productions of "Uncle Vanya" and "Orestes."

A curious instance of sex mores is to be found in the Egyptian film "The Guilty." A suspect in a murder case offers as an alibi the confession that he was in amorous dalliance with another man's wife at the time of the crime. He is at once arrested and dispatched to jail on the charge of adultery. As adultery is the expected joke of almost every Parisian farce and as in the American drama it has frequently provided us with the big scene in which the enraged cuckold thunders at his faithless mate: "You are no better than a woman of the streets," this moral tone of the law comes as a surprise.

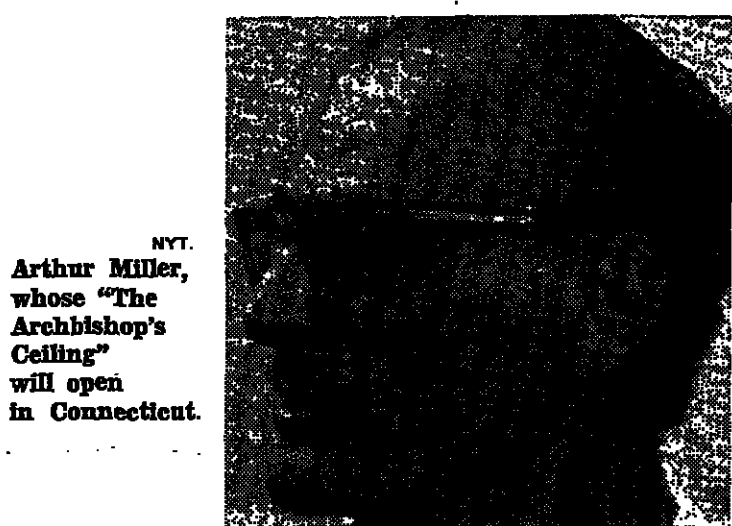
U.S. THEATER: A Different Kind of Run for Miller's New Play

By Mel Gussow

NEW YORK (UPI)—Arthur Miller's new play, "The Archbishop's Ceiling," will open in New Haven, Conn., but this is not the traditional pre-Broadway, out-of-town tryout where the playwright is locked in a hotel room rewriting the first-act curtain. There are some casting problems but "The Archbishop's Ceiling" is scheduled to open Dec. 17 at the Long Wharf, a regional theater.

It will be staged by Arvin Brown, the company's artistic director, and it will run only for one month. If the play is successful, as David Rabe's "Streamers" was last year at the Long Wharf, then it may come to New York.

The play deals with art and politics. The author summarizes the theme as "what the soul does under the impact of immense power, how it makes accommodations and how it transcends the power." The scene is a room in an unnamed Communist coun-



try, the residence of a former ambassador. The ceiling symbolizes what happens below," said Miller, cryptically. "I don't want to spill the whole plot."

There are five characters, one of them an American writer. When it was suggested that this sounded like the first overtly political play by the politically

inclined playwright, he said, "We aren't always aware that we are making adjustments to social power. These characters quite clearly are making adjustments. The play is political in that sense. But it's not a tract."

He said that "The Crucible" was considered by some to be "a tract-like play against McCarthyism," but that was not his intention. In neither play was he consciously dealing in analogies. "I don't believe in analogies," he said. But he conceded that comparisons were inevitable, even to Watergate. "It's not just a crazy situation in a far-off place. It could happen in a corporation board room—anywhere unbridled power is immense."

The idea for the play occurred to Miller several years ago, but he did not begin writing it until this year. He finished the play in May and gave a script to Brown, who had directed a revival of his "A Memory of Two Mondays" for the Phoenix Theater last season. "I like Arvin," said Miller, "and I like the atmosphere in a place like Long Wharf."

Neighborhood Theater

Since Miller lives in Roxbury, Conn., Long Wharf is almost his neighborhood theater. If he had done the play on Broadway first, he said, "it would be with a certain amount of boredom and sadness. Long Wharf takes away a little bit of the immense pressures. We're not going for a run, but to discover a work. We may end with something better."

Asked if there was humor in "The Archbishop's Ceiling," Miller answered, "Well, I think so," and laughed. "But it's a drama, obviously. Certainly it's not a comedy—except to God. It's a big laugh-up there. Down here, it's quite serious."

The Bach Festival of Mazamet, France, Sept. 2-12, will have the Ensemble Instrumental and the Ensemble Vocal de Lausanne, under Michel Corbea, performing for most of its concerts, with Bach's B minor Mass and Monteverdi's "Orfeo" as the major works in the program. The instrumental soloists include the pianist Anne Quéléf, the violinist Pierre Amoyal and the harpsichordist Christiane Jacquot. Besides Mazamet, sites of the festival events will be in Castres, Saint-Pons, Gaillac and Sorèze.

The first ballet premiere of the season at the Hamburg State Opera will be "Orpheus," with choreography by Fred Howard and designed by Marco Arturo Marelli, to the Stravinsky score, and with Silvia Winter-Halder and François Klau in the principal parts. The all-Stravinsky bill will also include the first Jerome Robbins choreography to be staged by the Hamburg troupe, "Les Noce," with Lynne Charles and Richard Gibbs as the bride and bridegroom, with sets by Oliver Smith and costumes by Patricia Zipporud. The program, which is completed by Balanchine's "Agon," will be conducted by Kazuhiro Kotsuni. The first two performances are scheduled for Sept. 12 and 13.

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U.S. Panels Hear Bank Bill Critics

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—As U.S. panels in Europe of retailing U.S. banks doing business there, two senior government officials today urged Congress to allow foreign banks to operate in the U.S. to continue to do so.

Now has before it a measure making foreign banks play by the same rules as U.S. banks in securities markets. However, foreign banks are not allowed to operate in the U.S. securities markets.

her contested feature of proposed legislation would be the ability of foreign banks to establish branches in more than one state. U.S. banks are limited to have branches in one state.

Officials testify before the Senate committee on Financial Institutions, Deputy Treasury Secretary George Dixon and Federal Reserve Board member Stephen H. Hester argued against a bill in a House-passed bill would force foreign banks to up their securities activities Dec. 31, 1985.

bill would also prohibit established foreign banks engaging in such activity.

firmly believe that existing securities operations of foreign banks should be permanent. Mr. Dixon said, "banks now doing securities should not be taken out of the market. He said that the absence of permanent securities could have unfortunate consequences on the activities of U.S. banks and securities operating overseas."

addition, he noted that some affiliates of many foreign banks have been operating in the United States for over 35 years. would be unnecessary and to force termination of securities activities which fully conformed with our laws and have provided desirable services and liquidity to U.S. investors," he said.

marked "diversity" could domestic securities firms have received impetus of foreign banks, and adversely affect regional securities exchanges of which foreign banks are members. Gardner said permanent licensing was the "fastest" way to the problem and one "minimizes possible retaliation against U.S. banks abroad."

Seeks Eased Rule Dixon also argued that the bill in the House which would force foreign banks to the Bank Holding Company Act should be eased. believe this section should be exempt from Bank Holding Company Act prohibition on non-bank acquisitions to not have a significant impact in the United States," he said.

Wolfgang Jahn of Continental and Georges Smolenski of Citibank also voiced objection to the international banking bill pending in Congress. bill, which would also bring branches and affiliates of foreign banks under close federal supervision, has resulted in "ing distress" among major bank bankers. Mr. Jahn told a Banking subcommittee. He said that it has taken European banks a long time to appreciate "the problems buried in the technical language."

Capital Supplies Jahn, speaking for the EEC bank federation, said that if affiliates of foreign banks required to get out of the domestic business, European banks desiring to expand in the United States find some of their traditional suppliers unable to meet their needs. feel very strongly that bank banks should continue permitted to operate in the United States both in the capital and investment banking in the manner in which activities are now carried

Smolenski said the investment banking and securities activities of European banks are subject to U.S. government regulations. He said that until now there has been no indication that the investment banking and securities activities of European banks have any sort of "regulatory time" in the U.S. market. West German banking association in Cologne says that of the seven major West German banks with interests in United States may have to down their American operations. "In any case," it added in a recent position paper, "the type of reciprocity honored international banking would relate to such a degree that regulatory measures might be desirable in Europe."

international European banks and do massively deal in securities and stock at home. reason that U.S. banks using abroad are allowed the

same privilege and many of them have taken advantage of it.

They maintain that it would be unfair to make European banks operating here choose between commercial and investment banking operations. And if so forced, they warn that U.S. banks operating in Europe will be denied the free reign they now enjoy.

In other testimony today, the president of the Conference of State Bank Supervisors, John Olin, said he opposed limiting

the ability of foreign banks to establish branches in more than one state.

Mr. Olin, who is the bank supervisor for Oregon, said that the House bill "would have the practical effect of limiting foreign branches in the foreseeable future to New York and California, to the possible detriment of other states which might in the future seek to expand their respective international banking roles."

Massachusetts bank commissioner Carol Greenwald said that the provision would stop the entry of new banks into Boston and frustrate attempts to revitalize the economies of Massachusetts and New England.

Both opposed the provision in the House bill which would give the Federal Reserve virtual veto power over the establishment of a foreign bank branch in any state even if the bank is seeking a state charter.

Mr. Olin said such an extension of the Fed's authority was "unwarranted in its scope and in the derogation of the powers of state banking departments."

He added that the provision subjecting state-chartered banks and agencies to the Fed's reserve requirements was discriminatory. Senate sources expressed doubt that Congress would be able to complete action on a modified bill before the final 1976 adjournment, expected in early October.

Congress still must give final approval to the bank-interest exclusion contained in an overall tax bill.

There is no provision in the measure that excludes stock dividends or interest from bonds from the U.S. taxes. The Treasury had wanted such exclusion.

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Russians Buy More Wheat From the U.S.

Purchase Is Under Long-Term Accord

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Soviet Union has bought an additional 275,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat with an estimated \$34.5 million for delivery under a long-term agreement which takes effect this fall, the Agriculture Department said today.

Officials did not disclose the seller of the grain or other details. Grain sales to foreign countries, including Russia, are handled by private firms. No government credit has been involved in recent sales to the Russians.

The new sale, raised to more than 4.5 million tons the amount of wheat and corn now sold to Russia under a five-year agreement signed last fall. It calls for Russia to buy at least 6 million tons of wheat and corn annually, beginning with deliveries this Oct. 1, and as much as 8 million tons if Moscow chooses.

Russia can have more than 3 million tons of the grain a year if U.S. officials agree. However, because of improved Soviet crop prospects this year, exports to Russia probably will not buy more than 3 million tons in 1976-77.

Sales so far under the first year terms of the agreement include 1,971,000 tons of wheat worth an estimated \$248.3 million at current export prices and 2,633,000 tons of corn worth an estimated \$307.7 million.

The Russians have also bought about 1.5 million tons of soybeans worth an estimated \$360 million from this year's crop. Soybeans are not included in the long-term agreement.

Corn exports to all foreign countries, including Russia, in the coming year are expected to total around 45.3 million tons, and wheat exports may be about 28.6 million tons.

Saudis Reject GM Proposal, Report Says

DETROIT, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ).—An auto industry trade weekly here reports the Saudi Arabian government has turned down a bid by General Motors to build an assembly plant in that nation. But a GM official said the firm has received no official word of rejection.

Automotive News said in this week's edition it has learned from analysts in Riyadh, the Saudi capital, that talks broke off because GM insisted on an interest-free loan for half the capital needed for the venture and a 40-per-cent import duty on competitors' vehicles.

A GM spokesman at the company's overseas headquarters in New York said: "Our understanding is that the question of the loan to GM-Saudi Arabia and related matters has been referred to the Council of Ministers for study and resolution. As it is now in their hands, it would be improper for us to comment further at this time."

GM proposed in late 1974 a joint venture with the government to construct a car and truck plant which would employ 550 persons and produce up to 8,000 vehicles a year. The facility would be financed 60 per cent by GM and 40 per cent by local investors.

The GM spokesman noted that the charging of interest is forbidden by the Islamic religion, thus the reported request by GM for an interest-free loan. But he said fees for any loan almost certainly would be included in the arrangement. The spokesman added that the Saudi government has had GM's proposal since last April.

Access Not Seen Critical In Washington, meanwhile, Lee Pickard, the SEC's market regulation director, maintained that "just because some foreigners have access to the (exchange) doesn't mean that the ability of American firms to serve foreign clients isn't as good as before."

He argued that U.S. firms should have little difficulty because of their strong knowledge of the American market, coupled with good communications and execution capability.

Sources close to the New York Stock Exchange said that the applications for membership were expected to be discussed by the exchange's 20-member board at their next directors' meeting on Thursday. One member said that the 10 public directors on the board—representing the public—would play a key role in the position taken on the applications.

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The World's Poorest Relation

By Sharon Rosenhouse

Dacca—The most optimistic guess is that Bangladesh will have to depend on foreign aid for the next 25 to 30 years. Since winning its independence from Pakistan in December, 1971, this nation has received \$4.4 billion in aid. The United States is the single largest donor with a contribution of just over \$1 billion.

Even if the aid continues at the same or higher levels—and there are many in the donor community who question whether it will or should—the problems here are staggering.

The most horrifying prospect is that the population will outdistance food supply. With 80 million people now, the population is expected to double within 20 years. And even now Bangladesh cannot feed itself, although it has some of the world's most fertile soil. Experts say the country should be self-sufficient in food. Some think it even has the potential to become a food exporter.

"This is an agricultural economy, but the single biggest foreign exchange expense is food."

The vagaries of weather, the fact that only 18 per cent of the cultivated land is irrigated, lack of incentives and rural credit for farmers—these are among the reasons why Bangladesh has one of the lowest yields in the world, a half ton per acre.

This year Bangladesh had a record 12.1-million-ton rice crop. Still, the country will import almost 2 million tons of food grains.

Just accounts for about 80 per cent of export earnings. Bangladesh also exports tea, hides and skins, frozen shrimp and frog legs. "There's little scope in the economy," says a Western economist, adding: "It's like a banana republic."

Bangladesh has considerable supplies of natural gas. The gas is an ingredient for fertilizer, which is essential for an agricultural economy. And there is the possibility of liquefying the gas for export. But, an economist asks rhetorically, "Would you put money in here at risk?"

Little Hope For Oil Several firms have been drilling for oil, without success, in the Bay of Bengal. An oil strike would bring money to pay for it," explains an economist. "It would obviate the need to borrow so much." There is not much optimism about an oil strike, however.

The foreign community here, generally a cynical group, says the economic picture today is "greatly improved" over two years ago. This, they say, is largely the result of pressure on the government by the donor countries.

Despite the political upheaval of the last year, New orders for durable goods were revised down to \$48.86 billion from the \$49.69 billion reported Aug. 20, and compared with \$48.93 billion in June. Non-durable goods orders totaled \$48.28 billion in July compared with \$45.57 billion in June. Factory shipments in July totaled \$54.77 billion compared with \$54.24 billion, while inventories rose to \$151.78 billion from \$150.91 billion.

Unfilled orders at the end of July totaled \$123.86 billion compared with \$121.97 billion. The inventories-to-shipping ratio was 1.61 in July compared with 1.60 in June and 1.77 in July 1975.

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Late Selling Trims Gains On Big Board

Steel Price Rollback Said Positive Factor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (IHT).—Optimism about U.S. inflation prospects helped spur a fairly broad stock market rise early today, but late softness trimmed the gain.

Investors generally appeared to draw encouragement from the withdrawal of price increases in the steel industry earlier in the week. The step was expected to lessen inflationary pressures.

Analysts were not quite certain what prompted the late weakness, but noted that it coincided with a government report of a 0.5-per-cent decline in new U.S. factory orders in July.

The latter was seen as fresh evidence that the nation's economic recovery has slowed.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 4.52 points to 973.74. It was up more than 7 points at its high for the day. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 1,000 to about 390.

Volume totaled 154.8 million shares compared with 11.14 million yesterday.

Among the volume leaders pointing higher were American Telephone up 1/8 at 50 1/4, Sony 1/8 to 9, Dow Chemical 3/4 to 45, and Travelers Corp. 3/4 higher to 36 1/4.

Less active, but up a point or more were IBM ahead 1 3/8 to 273 5/8, Digital Equipment 1 3/4 to 160 1/4, Cummins Engine 1 5/8 to 40 7/8, Wrigley 1 to 23 1/2, Coca-Cola 3/8 to 86 3/8, and Bristol-Myers 1 to 75 1/8.

Burroughs, which reduced some computer prices, rose 5/8 to 91 7/8, although it had traded as high as 93.

Pepsico moved up 1/8 to 83 1/2, with May Department Stores ahead 1 1/8 at 31 7/8. But Cooper Industries slipped 1 1/4 to 38 1/2.

Priced on the American Stock Exchange advanced in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.31 to 101.98.

Wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade gained nearly 2 cents a bushel.

Corn futures were mostly higher and oats were mixed, but soybeans were down 5 cents a bushel while meal and oil prices were mixed.

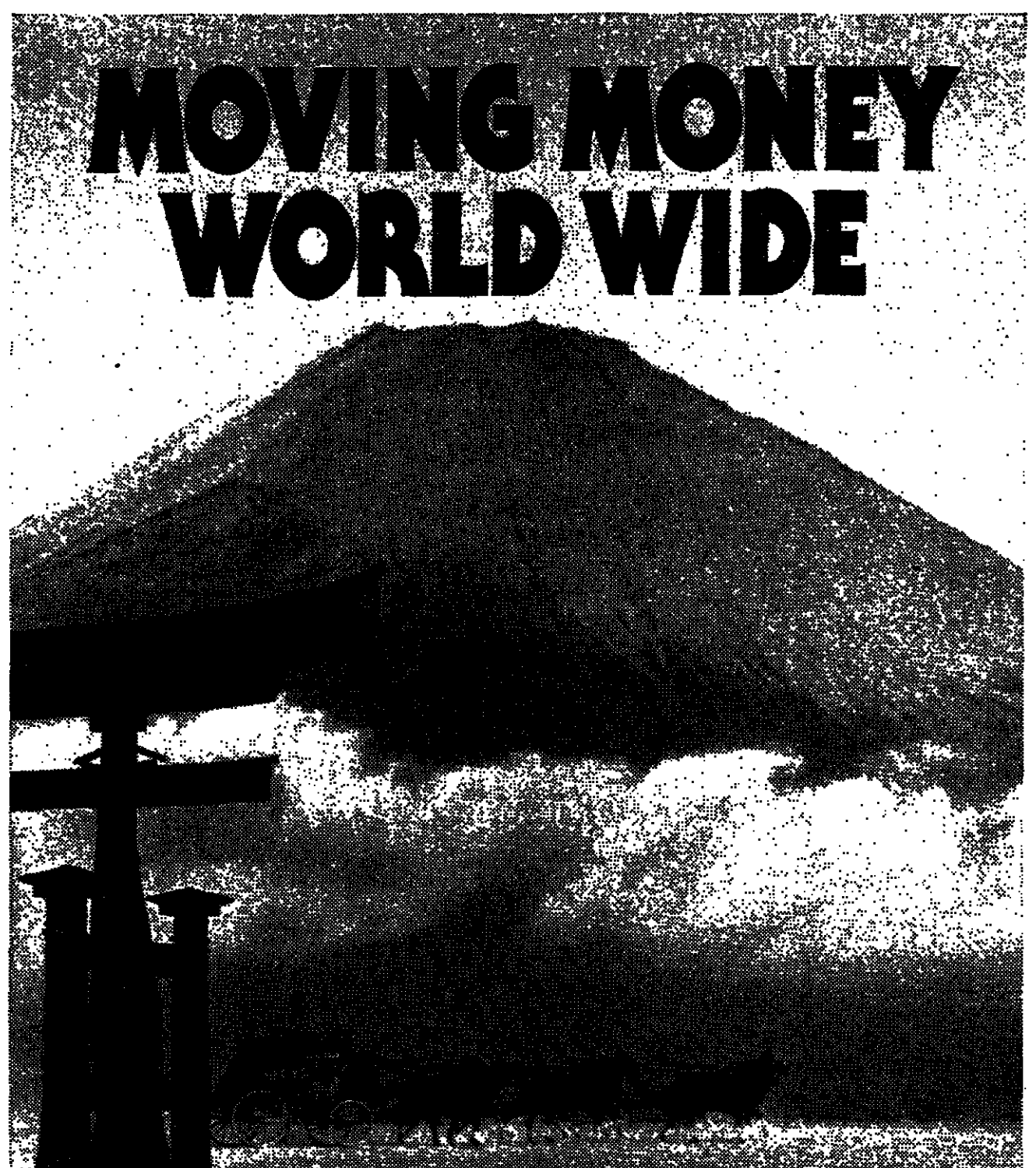
U.S. Factory Orders Decline 0.5% in July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—New U.S. factory orders fell 0.5 per cent to a seasonally adjusted \$95.1 billion in July from a revised \$95.6 billion in June, the Commerce Department said today.

New factory orders for June were originally reported at \$95.5 billion.

New orders for durable goods were revised down to \$48.86 billion from the \$49.69 billion reported Aug. 20, and compared with \$48.93 billion in June. Non-durable goods orders totaled \$48.28 billion in July compared with \$45.57 billion in June. Factory shipments in July totaled \$54.77 billion compared with \$54.24 billion, while inventories rose to \$151.78 billion from \$150.91 billion.

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From letters of credit—the basic element of international trade, through loans, to complex multi-bank syndications, Wells Fargo is there, the world over, where people are building, growing, expanding with the information, experience and understanding that gets things done. If you want to put money in motion, call us. We can help.

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Rudolf Sieber
Jean-Patrice Piergili

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Telex: 289.041.

- 1976 -					- 1976 -					- 1976 -				
High	Low	Stocks and DIV in d	Sts. P/R Nds.	Close d p.m. prev. High Low Open. Close	High	Low	Stocks and DIV in d	Sts. P/R Nds.	Close d p.m. prev. High Low Open. Close	High	Low	Stocks and DIV in d	Sts. P/R Nds.	Close d p.m. prev. High Low Open. Close

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Cash

prices in primary markets as reg-

istered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit

Tues. Year ago

COCOA (30,000 lbs.)

Sep 117.75 112.00 116.00 110.75 117.50

U.S. Commodity Prices

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs.)

Sep 42.10 42.10 42.10 42.10 44.75

Sep 42.10 42.10 42.10 42.10 44.75

Apr 44.28 44.42 44.50 44.75

Jan 45.05 44.75 44.75 44.75

Apr 44.90 44.75 44.75 44.75

Oct 44.50 44.50 44.50 44.50

Sales: Oct 48401 Dec 22801 Feb

April 2461 June 501 Aug 1601

Oct 1601 Nov 1601 Dec 1601

Jan 1601 Feb 1601 Mar 1601

Apr 1601 May 1601 Jun 1601

Jul 1601 Aug 1601 Sep 1601

Oct 1601 Nov 1601 Dec 1601

Jan 1601 Feb 1601 Mar 1601

Apr 1601 May 1601 Jun 1601

Jul 1601 Aug 1601 Sep 1601

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NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues. Year ago
Cocoa	111.75

(30,000 lbs.)					ORANGE JUICE (1		
S 112.00	110.00	110.75S	111.50	Sep	48.10	48.10	48.10
				Nov	48.50	48.00	48.50

[illegible]

Toronto Stock

Close, Friday, Jan. 23, 1937

[illegible]

21.90	21.90	22.05	High	Low	Close	Prev
22.05	22.15	22.15			(Bid-Asked)	Tick
22.15	22.20	22.20				

Ind	\$23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/2 +	1	20	TR	216.98	219.14	216.2
PTP	70	68	69	-	15	UH	92.60	93.24	92.1
	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	-	65	5th	304.53	307.36	303.2

A	37 3/4	7 1/2	7 1/2 + 1/4	Volume (in millions)
	\$13 3/4	13 1/2	10 3/4 + 3/4	Advances
	\$12 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4 - 1/4	Declines

Today	Prev	March	1710	1680	1700-1705
NYSE	Nationw	May			1715-1740
Close	Close	July			1730-1750

445	467	COCOA			
1851	1819	Sep	1365	1350	1350-1380
36	31	Dec	1231	1216	1222 —

e an	85%	5%	5%	4%	Industrials	60.80	60.80
N A	52%	24%	24%	1%	Transportation	40.14	39.14
	13%	13%	13%		Utilities	37.80	37.80

PL	\$12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	1 1/4
rbld	\$22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	1 1/4

New Highs and Lows

247,711	1,204	BosE 1.46pf	JarC 13.50pf	South U
208,637	2,017	BklynUGs pf	Louisv GE	StdBrook
219,576	1,585			

2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
\$14 1/4	73%	137%	1/4	
\$19	18%	18%		

Normal Int	2
Resort Int A	2
Nalex Co	2

3,000	34+	1/2	Bausch	Lb	Giant	PCam	NoAmM
3,800	759b		Damon	Cn	GlNor	Nak	Simmon
1,000							

0.800	17 1/4 +	1/2	EMD 15 7.10p	Longs 1000	Super 100
0.300	25% -	1/4	FedPapBd		
0.800	33%				

Aug. 30, 1915

425 Industrials	114.73	113.75
60 Utilities	49.70	48.75
Finance	11.74	11.75

Proff's
w. Case N.C. kroner (\$30 million) from
million kroner a year ear

31	114.26	+0.68	before seasonal adjustment,
50	48.97	+0.18	cording to a provisional repor
57	11.68	+0.08	

11

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 31[illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Frev.	High
Amsterdam	89.90	88.80	106.60
Antwerp	108.60	108.67	133.02
Bombay	142.57	141.58	156.66
Calcutta	350.80	352.00	430.80
Canton	163.39	153.80	183.06
Cebu	82.01	82.31	91.37
Hankow	90.10	91.00	112.10
Hongkong	502.33	500.74	522.83
Manila	367.00	358.65	368.80
Shanghai	4738.14	4898.84	4885.85
Singapore	298.70	298.10	304.00

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currency)

to local car dealers;		Gold Field:	
ZZO	32.20	US 81	
Port Hely	104.70	Hawker-Sidd	
semibank	301.50	Hudson Bay	
robank	70.30	Chern	
gila	59.40	Mark/Spen	
mekar	36.20	Arnold	
mekar	134.40	Michael	
JA	53.50	Pleasney	
8-Arm-H	59.40	Rand Mines	
MA	51.00	North York	
MA	117.00	Royal Dutch	
MA	87.50	R.T.Z.	
MA	29.00	Shell	
peps	190.00	Deurn (A)	
peps	145.00	Tube Invest	
ral Dutch	122.60	Union Carb	
lavor	116.00	Wear L&V	25
Ormer	207.00	West Deep	
March	130.00	West Oil	
		West Alin	
		Woorworth	

ed	3,810		
ox-Lamb	1,825		
ut Ougrée	752		
chapel	5,910		
lino-BW	1,650	Bastop	1.
oken	3,690	Erbs	2.
ffins	4,330	Err. Marcell	

Gevoert	1,100	Fial	1,200
Générale	2,225	Finisler	2,200
ray	2,380	Général	2,200
Minière	1,160	IFI	2,200
Frankfort		Italgas	
GF	86.90	Italsider	
SF	157.30	LaRinas	
mer	126.50	Montedison	
mer zbk	169	Olivetti	1,200
t, Guknm	92.30	Pirelli	1,200
mier	342.50	Snie Visco	1,200
mag	154	Tornj	
	264		

Paris

bernk	23	Air Liquide
deBk	220.30	Alimentaire
chst	139.50	BSN
s Aktien	77.50	Carrefour
sch	56	Cim Lafarge
istd	385	Citroën
rhof	243	

thansa	143,30	Cie Bancaria	
mesmann	94	CFP	
ailgasseil	340	CGE	
ckermann	334,10	CCF	
E new	86	Ferodo	
ering	150	Imetal	
nens	339,50	L'Oréal	
ssen	271,50	Mach Bup	
a	119,40	Michelin	
swagen	120,50	Mot-Henn	
	131	Moulinex	
		Paribas	
		PLIK	

London		
Am-Am	2.09	Penarroya
Am-Am cp	21.00	Perrier
clay Bk	2.40	Peugeot
chem G	3.33	Rh Pontanc
C	1.05	Sacilor
		St Gobain

water	1.13	Suzer
Am Too	1.25	Thomson
Gay	2.53	Usher
Pei	0.59	
ma	5.67	
h	0.32	
burySc	0.45	
rted	1.30	
fruits	1.12	
efant	—	
ecr D	2.02	
ca Roc	1.90	
llers	1.17	
llo	0.81	
ustline	1.99	
	1.31	
ESTGe	0.25	
	3.02	
to Gr	3.56	

One-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange
Aug. 31, 1976

	Price Yen	
Asahi Glass	325	Matsui E. Wks
Canon	431	Mitsubishi Corp
Dai Nip Print	422	Mitsubishi Hyv Ind
Fuji Bank	359	Mitsui Co
Fuji Photo	585	Mitsukoshi
Hitachi	215	Nippon Elec.
Honda Motor	699	Sharo
C. Itoh	293	Shiseido
Japan Air Lines	2009	Sony Corp
Kansai El Pwr.	685	Sumitomo Bank
Kao Soap	673	Tasbo Marine
Kirin Brewery	454	Tokai
Komatsu	434	Teijin
Kubota	337	Tokyo Marine
Matsui ind.	646	Toray
		Toyota

Company Report

Iowa Beef Processors

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	549.1	492.2
Profits	6.4	5.0
Per Share dfl...	2.08	2.00

EDF to Float Bond
 NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP-D)—Electricité de France announced plans today to sell \$100 million of 10-year notes in the bond market here.

Trans

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Company**

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Transcontainer

Services Co.,
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London, S.W.1., U.K.
01-235 0591.

Name

Address

.....

Telephone

Currency Rates

August 31, 1958

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank gold and foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in terms of the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	26.455	4.6930	104.57*	53.71*	21.43*	—	0.8630*	106.55*	45.56*
(x) 28.48	5.0923	103.37	13.715	7.9010	4.215*	14.71*	—	15.576*	6.414*
Bombay	25.529	4.992	—	—	3.904*	95.70*	5.505*	101.98*	10.758*
Buenos Aires	1.0000	4.4923	4.4965	2.375	1.494	4.2010	6.8653	4.4044	10.758*
Cairo	241.00	149.76	382.50	—	—	314.65	21.64	336.00	138.58*
Canton	4.93925	8.73625	194.676*	—	—	8.855	158.675	186.625*	81.325*
Colon	1.0000	4.4923	4.4965	2.375	1.494	4.2010	6.8653	4.4044	10.758*
Hankow	241.00	149.76	382.50	—	—	314.65	21.64	336.00	138.58*
Hong Kong	241.00	149.76	382.50	—	—	314.65	21.64	336.00	138.58*
London	1.0000	4.4923	4.4965	2.375	1.494	4.2010	6.8653	4.4044	10.758*
Lyons	241.00	149.76	382.50	—	—	314.65	21.64	336.00	138.58*
Manila	241.00	149.76	382.50	—	—	314.65	21.64	336.00	138.58*
Medan	241.00	149.76	382.50	—	—	314.65	21.64	336.00	138.58*
San Francisco	1.0000	4.4923	4.4965	2.375	1.494	4.2010	6.8653	4.4044	10.758*
Singapore	241.00	149.76	382.50	—	—	314.65	21.64	336.00	138.58*
Sourabaya	241.00	149.76	382.50	—	—	314.65	21.64	336.00	138.58*
Tientsin	241.00	149.76	382.50	—	—	314.65	21.64	336.00	138.58*
Yokohama	241.00	149.76	382.50	—	—	314.65	21.64	336.00	138.58*

The following are dollar values only: Danish, Krone; 5.6675; Rands; 31.2500; Swedish, Krona; 4.6930; Norwegian, Krone; 4.6930; Japanese, Yen; 100.0000; Australian, Pound; 2.0000; New Zealand, Pound; 2.0000; South African, Rand; 2.0000; Hong Kong, Dollar; 1.0000; Indian, Rupee; 1.0000; Ceylon, Rupee; 1.0000; Malaya, Ringgit; 1.0000; Singapore, Dollar; 1.0000; Siam, Baht; 1.0000; Thailand, Baht; 1.0000; Philippines, Peso; 1.0000; Indonesia, Rupiah; 1.0000; Malaysia, Ringgit; 1.0000; Brunei, Dollar; 1.0000; Sarawak, Dollar; 1.0000; Sabah, Dollar; 1.0000; Borneo, Dollar; 1.0000; New Guinea, Shilling; 1.0000; Papua New Guinea, Shilling; 1.0000; Solomon Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Vanuatu, Shilling; 1.0000; Fiji, Shilling; 1.0000; Tonga, Shilling; 1.0000; Samoa, Shilling; 1.0000; Cook Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Niue, Shilling; 1.0000; Tokelau, Shilling; 1.0000; Marshall Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Micronesia, Shilling; 1.0000; Palau, Shilling; 1.0000; Christmas Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Johnston Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Line Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Phoenix Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Pitcairn Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; St. Helena, Shilling; 1.0000; Tristan da Cunha, Shilling; 1.0000; Gough Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Christmas Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Johnston Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Line Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Phoenix Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Pitcairn Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; St. Helena, Shilling; 1.0000; Tristan da Cunha, Shilling; 1.0000; Gough Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Christmas Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Johnston Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Line Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Phoenix Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Pitcairn Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; St. Helena, Shilling; 1.0000; Tristan da Cunha, Shilling; 1.0000; Gough Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Christmas Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Johnston Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Line Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Phoenix Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Pitcairn Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; St. Helena, Shilling; 1.0000; Tristan da Cunha, Shilling; 1.0000; Gough Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Christmas Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Johnston Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Line Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Phoenix Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Pitcairn Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; St. Helena, Shilling; 1.0000; Tristan da Cunha, Shilling; 1.0000; Gough Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Christmas Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Johnston Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Line Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Phoenix Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Pitcairn Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; St. Helena, Shilling; 1.0000; Tristan da Cunha, Shilling; 1.0000; Gough Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Christmas Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Johnston Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Line Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Phoenix Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Pitcairn Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; St. Helena, Shilling; 1.0000; Tristan da Cunha, Shilling; 1.0000; Gough Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Christmas Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Johnston Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Line Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Phoenix Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Pitcairn Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; St. Helena, Shilling; 1.0000; Tristan da Cunha, Shilling; 1.0000; Gough Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Christmas Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Johnston Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Line Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Phoenix Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Pitcairn Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; St. Helena, Shilling; 1.0000; Tristan da Cunha, Shilling; 1.0000; Gough Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Christmas Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Johnston Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Line Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Phoenix Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Pitcairn Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; St. Helena, Shilling; 1.0000; Tristan da Cunha, Shilling; 1.0000; Gough Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Christmas Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Johnston Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Line Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Phoenix Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Pitcairn Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; St. Helena, Shilling; 1.0000; Tristan da Cunha, Shilling; 1.0000; Gough Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Christmas Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Johnston Island, Shilling; 1.0000; Line Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Phoenix Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; Pitcairn Islands, Shilling; 1.0000; St. Helena, Shilling;

[illegible]

Finance 9-81	103	104	Borden 6-91	98	170	Yesterday, 100.84	92.39	106.6
est 9-86	99%	100%	Borden 5-92	99	101	Previous..	—	—

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\$75 million BOND LOAN 1976-1983
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West led the club jack, 12th trick.

Boston Wins, 11-3

Rice's Homers Down Texas

RON, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Jim Rice's two home runs and drove runs last night to power Boston to an 11-3 victory against Texas.

Rice, who boosted his home run total to 18, also doubled in the second and home another in the third to lead Boston to an 11-3 victory. His first homer came in the first inning when he hit a 6-1 lead and he hit another in the sixth to lead Boston to an 11-3 victory.

Red Sox pounded Bert B. 10-15, and three re-

liefers for 17 hits, giving them a total of 35 in their last two games. The offensive assault allowed Texas to coast to his 16th victory against 10 losses. Tiant allowed 11 hits, walked one and struck out six.

Twins 14, Brewers 3
At Bloomington, Rod Carew stole home for the 15th time in his career and drove in two other runs to help Minnesota to a 10-3 victory over Milwaukee.

Tom Burgmeier relieved starter Pete Redfern with two Milwaukee runs in and one out in the first inning. He limited the Brewers to three hits the rest of the way to earn his sixth victory and break a six-game Minnesota losing streak.

Angels 2, Tigers 1
At Anaheim, Dave Collins beat out an infield roller to start the eighth inning and stole home with two outs to provide the winning run as California nipped Detroit, 2-1.

Collins legged out a grounder to shortstop, was sacrificed to second by Jerry Remy and took third on Tommy Davis's ground-ball to second base. Then, with a 6-1 count, Tony Solaita, Collins streaked home on left-handed Jim Crawford, who replaced Ray Bare after the Detroit starter was hit by a Collins line drive in the fifth inning.

Orioles 2, Royals 2
At Baltimore, Bob Grich doubled across the tying run and scored the game-winning run, Les May's sacrifice fly as the Orioles edged Kansas City, 2-1, behind the pitching of Rudy May. Southpaw May, 11-9, notched only his fifth complete game in 26 starting roles, scattering 12 hits. Kansas City left-hander

Andy Hassler was the starter and loser.

Yankees 5, A's 2
At Oakland, Ed Figueroa, aided by a leaping catch by centerfielder Mickey Rivers and a tumbling grab by leftfielder Roy White, settled down to toss a six-hitter and give New York to a 5-2 victory over the A's.

With two out and a man on in the first inning, Rivers climbed the right-centerfield fence to pull down a drive by Joe Rudi. And in the fourth, with two on and two out, White made a diving catch in left-center on a liner by Billy Williams.

Cardinals 7, Reds 1

At St. Louis, Lou Brock and Ted Simmons each knocked in two runs to back the nine-hit pitching of John Denny, leading the Cardinals to a 7-1 victory over Cincinnati.

Cincinnati scored in the first inning when Denny, who raised his record to 9-6, allowed three consecutive singles before retiring a batter. Pete Rose led off with a single and Ken Griffey and Joe Morgan filled the bases with two more singles. When George Foster hit into a double play, Rose scored.

Astros 3, Phillies 1

At Houston, rookie right-hander Dan Larson fired a five-hitter for his fourth victory and Cesar Cedeño hit a two-run double as the Astros beat Philadelphia, 3-1.

It was Houston's fifth straight triumph and the fourth loss in a row for the National League East-leading Phillies, matching their longest losing streak of the season. Philadelphia starter and loser Larry Christenson, who allowed six hits in 7 1/3 innings, suffered his fifth loss against 10 victories.



Swede Bjorn Borg in action against Harold Solomon in the final of U.S. Pro Tennis.

Beats Solomon

Borg Adds 3d Crown In Pro Tennis Classic

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 31 (UPI)—Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg of Sweden controlled the net after a stuttering start yesterday to win his third straight U.S. professional tennis championship crown, 6-7, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, over American Harold Solomon.

The \$25,000 victory gave the 20-year-old Borg \$182,000 in earnings this year.

Borg finished the three-hour match with his 18th service break when Solomon netted a forlorn backhand down the line in the final three sets.

Each player was broken four times in the first set before Solomon won the tiebreaker, 7-3, as Borg netted the final three backhands.

Solomon, 33, continued his solid play through 2-0 of the second set before Borg discovered his backhand. The Swede took six of the next eight games to pull the match even as he kept Solomon from the net with deep, hard shots.

The third set was the turning point, as Borg broke Solomon in the opening game on a backhand passing shot and held service in the second game.

Solomon—who has never beaten Borg—managed just nine points in the third set, four of them in his lone victory in the third game.

Borg held service to lead 3-1 before Solomon sealed his own fate in the fourth game by

double-faulting twice, the second time at game point.

After winning the final four games of the third set, Borg opened the fourth set with an ace and held at love. Solomon held service in the second game, but Borg held at love again in the third and picked up his 11th break in the fourth game as Solomon hit long to trail 1-3 for the final set.

The players traded breaks in the fifth and sixth games. Then Borg served his third love game of the set for a 5-2 lead. He finished the match with a love break.

Solomon, winless in seven meetings against the young Swede, still is without a major tournament victory in his career. Even without a major victory, Solomon has earned \$137,500 this season and ranks fourth in the Grand Prix of Tennis standings.

Canada Outplays The Czechs, 7-4, In Hockey Drill

MONTREAL, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Montreal Canadiens' superstar Guy Lafleur fired in two power-play goals last night to lead Team Canada to a 7-4 victory over Czechoslovakia in an exhibition hockey game.

The contest was the final tune-up for the two teams before the six-nation international Hockey Tournament for the Canada Cup begins Thursday night in Ottawa. Team Canada won all three exhibition games. Last week it beat Team U.S. twice.

Lafleur's first goal at 3:04 of the opening session tied the score 1-1 after Ivan Hlinka had given the Czechs the lead. The Czechs moved ahead 2-1 at 5:41 of the same period when one of the three Stastny brothers, Bohuslav, scored on a breakaway. Richard Martin tied it again less than two minutes later as he moved in all alone from center ice and pulled Czech starting goalie Jiri Holcek out of the net before firing in the puck.

Team Canada then scored three times in row as Bill Barber, Bobby Hull and Lafleur connected within an eight-minute span.

Lauda's Return Is Set for Oct. 3

VIENNA, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Formula One world driving champion Niki Lauda said yesterday he does not plan to speed up his return to auto racing, even though British James Hunt has reduced his lead to two points in the championship standings.

"I could only advance my comeback if I were healthy and fully recovered, and that is not the case," he said. Lauda received severe burns and a severed lung in a crash during the German Grand Prix on the Nurburgring four weeks ago. He is expected to compete in the Canadian Grand Prix at Mosport on Oct. 3.

Willie McCovey

A's Acquire McCovey

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 31 (UPI)—The Oakland A's, hitting pitcher down the line, purchased slugger Willie McCovey yesterday from San Diego Padres for an undisclosed sum of money and he would join the club tomorrow.

McCovey, 38, once one of the A's feared hitters in base, was playing out his option with the Padres when they put him on the block. The Padres used McCovey, the National League's most valuable player while he was with the San Francisco Giants, only 7 games this year.

McCovey started the year with a career total of 435 home runs to rank 14th on the all-time list. He has hit seven more this far this year.

League Standings

National League

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	21	10	.675	0
San Diego	17	17	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	18	.471	2 1/2
St. Louis	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Philadelphia	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Chicago	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Cincinnati	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Montreal	16	18	.471	2 1/2
San Diego	16	18	.471	2 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	21	10	.675	0
San Diego	17	17	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	18	.471	2 1/2
St. Louis	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Philadelphia	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Chicago	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Cincinnati	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Montreal	16	18	.471	2 1/2
San Diego	16	18	.471	2 1/2

Monday's Results

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	21	10	.675	0
San Diego	17	17	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	18	.471	2 1/2
St. Louis	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Philadelphia	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Chicago	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Cincinnati	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Montreal	16	18	.471	2 1/2
San Diego	16	18	.471	2 1/2

Tuesday's Games

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	21	10	.675	0
San Diego	17	17	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	18	.471	2 1/2
St. Louis	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Philadelphia	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Chicago	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Cincinnati	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Montreal	16	18	.471	2 1/2
San Diego	16	18	.471	2 1/2

Wednesday's Games

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	21	10	.675	0
San Diego	17	17	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	18	.471	2 1/2
St. Louis	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Philadelphia	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Chicago	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Cincinnati	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Montreal	16	18	.471	2 1/2
San Diego	16	18	.471	2 1/2

Thursday's Games

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	21	10	.675	0
San Diego	17	17	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	18	.471	2 1/2
St. Louis	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Philadelphia	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Chicago	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Cincinnati	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Montreal	16	18	.471	2 1/2
San Diego	16	18	.471	2 1/2

Friday's Games

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	21	10	.675	0
San Diego	17	17	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	18	.471	2 1/2
St. Louis	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Philadelphia	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Chicago	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Cincinnati	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Montreal	16	18	.471	2 1/2
San Diego	16	18	.471	2 1/2

Saturday's Games

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	21	10	.675	0
San Diego	17	17	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	18	.471	2 1/2
St. Louis	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Philadelphia	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Chicago	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Cincinnati	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Montreal	16	18	.471	2 1/2
San Diego	16	18	.471	2 1/2

Sunday's Line Scores

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	21	10	.675	0
San Diego	17	17	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	18	.471	2 1/2
St. Louis	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Philadelphia	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Chicago	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Cincinnati	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Montreal	16	18	.471	2 1/2
San Diego	16	18	.471	2 1/2

Monday's Line Scores

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	21	10	.675	0
San Diego	17	17	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	16	18	.471	2 1/2
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Cincinnati	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Montreal	16	18	.471	2 1/2
San Diego	16	18	.471	2 1/2

Tuesday's Line Scores

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	21	10	.675	0
San Diego	17	17	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	18	.471	2 1/2
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Philadelphia	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Chicago	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Cincinnati	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Montreal	16	18	.471	2 1/2
San Diego	16	18	.471	2 1/2

Thursday's Line Scores

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	21	10	.675	0
San Diego	17	17	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	18	.471	2 1/2
St. Louis	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Philadelphia	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Chicago	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Cincinnati	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Montreal	16	18	.471	2 1/2
San Diego	16	18	.471	2 1/2

Friday's Line Scores

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	21	10	.675	0
San Diego	17	17	.500	1 1/2
San Francisco	16	18	.471	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	18	.471	2 1/2
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Montreal	16	18	.471	2 1/2
San Diego	16	18	.471	2 1/2

Outlook for the Pro Football Season

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The following is a preview of the National Football Conference, with teams listed by divisions in the order of their finish as predicted by the writer.

Eastern Division

St. Louis Cardinals

After trading next year's first draft choice to the Falcons for John Zook, a splendid defensive end, the Cardinals' general manager, Joe Sullivan, explained that Atlanta was building for the future. "We're building for January and Pasadena," he said. The Super Bowl will be played in Pasadena

